Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 25TH JULY 1827. No. 1938.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HEERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
26th day of April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 26th Instant,

PLATE and Plated Ware, Glass and Earthenware, Household Furniture and Pictures, by WILKIE, and others, the Property of a Gentleman leaving India.

Meadows Street, 25th July 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 26th Instant,
THE REMAINING
OF AN
Invoice
OF
CABINET-WARE.

COMPRISING Billiard balls, Ladies, Reticules, Work boxes Ladie's and Gentlemen's Mahogany Desks, Royal Oak Dit[illegible] Ne plus ultra and Morocco Portfolios with patent Locks. Gentlemen's dressing Cases, Backgammon Tables, Ebony Inkstands, Mahogany Tea Caddies with rich cut basons &c.

The above are on view.
Meadows Street, 25th July 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 26th Instant.
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A PAIR OF
Arab
CARRIAGE HORSES;
THEY HAVE BEEN DRIVEN,
TWO YEARS,
TOGETHER
ARE VERY QUIET,
AND
GO WELL IN
SINGLE HARNESS,
A CAPITAL
GREY ARAB
Buggy
OR
SADDLE HORSE.

HEIGHT 14-1-Six years old, and parted with on account of the owner's Going to England.

ALSO
ANOTHER,
BUGGY,
OR
SADDLE HORSE,
Recommended as a hard working Useful Animal.
AND A SUFFOLK
COW.

Meadows Street, 25th July 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 26th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
AN ELEGANT
AND LIGHT,
LONDON BUILT,
STANHOPE,
AND HARNESS,
WHICH HAVE BEEN DRIVEN
ONLY SIX MONTHS,
The Property of a Gentleman leaving India.

Meadows Street, 25th July 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION.
A NEAT
SECOND HAND,
ENGLISH BUILT,
CHARIOT,
PAINTED YELLOW,
WITH A SET OF
HARNESS,
PRICE Rs. 1,000,

Meadows Street, 25th July 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEW
Sextant,
BY
Wilkinson and Co.
PRICE Rs. 200
ALSO,
PERSIAN CAR[illegible]
SIZE 7½ BY 15 F[illegible]
PRICE Rs. 140 AN[illegible]
Meadows Street 25[illegible]

Eduljee Cursetj[illegible]

WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 30th Instant,
A BAY BARBIEN
COLT,
ABOUT 14 HANDS 3 INCHES HIGH,
RISING 4 YEARS OLD,

BELONGING to the Estate of the late Capt. C. J. MAILLARD of the H. C. Marine.

Bombay, 25th July 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

A VERY Handsome, Europe Built BAROUCHE LANDAU, nearly New, Painted Green, Lined with Drab Cloth, Green Silk Squabs and Figured Lace &c. with a pair of Excellent Iron Grey well Matched Arab Horses, and a Set of Rich Plated Mounted Harness, the Property of a Family proceeding to England, Particulars may be known on Application to them.

Bombay, 25th July 1827.

TICKETS in the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, are to be had at the Office of MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

FOR SALE

AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurances.
Bills of Lading.
and
Price Currents.

Bombay, 25th July 1827.

A CARD.

BORJORJEE NANABHOY Surviving Partner of the Firm of KEMPT and CO. takes this opportunity of publicly offering his very grateful acknowledgments, to such Gentlemen as have kindly and promptly remitted the Balances of their respective Accounts in conformity with the request preferred in the Advertisement which first appeared under date the 14th February last.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UPWARDS of five Months having elapsed since the death of the late Mr. RODNEY KEMPT, of the Firm of KEMPT AND CO. without collection of debts having been made to any extent worth notice, although solicited in the most earnest manner, by Public Advertisement and private appeal; The Executors therefore beg to give this public notification, to persons indebted to the concern, that, if satisfactory arrangements are not made for the liquidation of their debts by parties attached to this Presidency, on or before the 31st Instant, and those under other Presidencies on or before the 31st August next, they will be most reluctantly compelled in Justice to the Creditors of the Estate, the widow and children of the late Mr. KEMPT, and to themselves, painful as the alternative will be to place their demands against such as have not fulfilled, the object of this Advertisement in the hands of their solicitor with instructions to enforce payment.

(Signed) BURJORJEE NANABHOY,
Surviving Partner for himself and the Executors of the late Mr. R. Kempt.
17th JULY 1827.

PROSPECTUS,

[illegible]ic of Bombay
[illegible]quainted with
that
[illegible]TUAR[illegible]
[illegible]en gra[illegible]
pleased during his benign Gove[illegible]
to permit the publication of a [illegible]
Paper in the Goozerattee L[illegible]
called the Bombay na Summac[illegible]
it is now about 3 Months since[illegible]
Paper called the Akbara Kul[illegible]
been set a going in the Goozr[illegible]
guage, which is published eve[illegible]
But no Newspaper in th[illegible]
Language has yet appeared.
fore our great wish with th[illegible]
protection of the said G[illegible]
establish a Weekly Newsp[illegible]
Mahratta Language at Bo[illegible]
issued every Sunday. Such
therefore as may be desirou[illegible]
ing the undertaking, will be
send their names to the Of[illegible]
Akbara Kubeesa and as soon a[illegible]
ber of Subscribers proves sufficie[illegible]
the expences of the undertak[illegible]
publication will commence witho[illegible]
ther loss of time. The name o[illegible]
Mahratta Newspaper will be. M[illegible]
baee Chā Vurtmān." And the Offic[illegible]
this Paper will be the same as the
of the Akbara Kubeesa. The Cost
this Mahratta Newspaper will be
Rs. per Quarter.

The "Moombaee Cha Vurtman" w[illegible]
contain the latest and best intelligenc[illegible]
Scientific Essays. Extracts from th[illegible]
Works of Ancient Learned men. Also
the past history of the (Rajas) Princes
of Hindoostan.

Those who may be desirous of advertising the Goods they may have for sale, by forwarding the same to the Lithographic Press of the Moombaee Cha Vurtman, may have their wishes accomplished at very Moderate Prices.

Any persons wishing to have Plans, or Maps, Pictures, or Books, of whatever description, executed, are requested to send them to the Office of the Akbar Kubeesa, where the Work will be done at Moderate Rates.

The Printing Office of this AKBAR KUBEESA, is within the FORT in the House of Shet MANUCKJEE. FURDOONJEE DUSTOOR DORABJEE.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, Right and Credits of CURRUMCHUND MEETTACHUND, trading under the name and firm of MEETTACHUND GULLALCHUND, late of CUPPUD VUNG, in the Province of Guzeratt, and of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Side of the said Court to LALLCHUND GULLALCHUND, trading under the name and firm of GULLALCHUND HIRJEE, lawful uncle of the said deceased. all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 20th day of July 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર *

મરનાર ધર્મચંદ મીઠાચંદ ફ. બાળી મીઠાચંદ ગુલાબચંદને નામની પેઢી ચલાવતો જુની ફ. મરનાર ગુજરાદ પરદેશમા કપરવંજની રહેવાશી જુની થા શી મુમબઇનો જીનકુ વેપારી જુનો ફીલી માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીયાર નામુ લેવા શાદુ શી મુમબઇની જુની પેઢી પરીમ મોરદની ઇમલીશી મારતીમાલ શાહડમા બાલચંદ ગુલાબચંદ ફ બાળી ગુલાબચંદ જીવનજીનુ મની પેઢી ચલાવેછ ફ બાળી ફ મરનાર જીવ્યો છેલ્લે મહીને—વારિસ ફ મરનારની ફ બાળી

Advertisement.

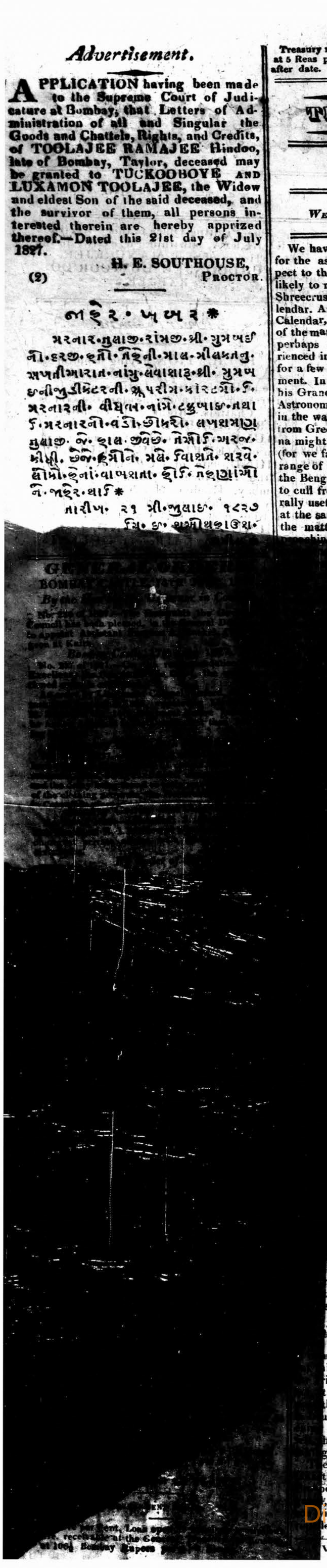
APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of TOOLAJEE RAMAJEE Hindoo, late of Bombay, Taylor, deceased may be granted to TUCKOOBOYE AND LUXAMON TOOLAJEE, the Widow and eldest Son of the said deceased, and the survivor of them, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of July 1827.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
(2) PROCTOR.

જાહેર • ખબર *

મરનાર•મુલાજી•રામજી•શ્રી•મુમબઈ
નો•દરજી•હતો•તેણે•મરણ•મ્રાલ•મીલકતનુ
મખતીઆરાત•નામુ•લેવાસારૂ•શ્રી• મુમબ
ઇનીજુડીકેટરની•અપરીમ•કોરટમાં•ફિ
મરનારની• વીધવા•નામે•ટકુબાઇ•તથા
ફિ•મરનારનો•વડો•છોકરો• લખશમણ
મુલાજી• જે• હાલ•જીવેછે• તેમાંકિ•મરજ•
કીલી• છેજ•હોમીને• મલે• વિાશતે• શરવે•
લોમો•હુનાં•વાપશના• હોકિ• તહણાંમાં
નો•જાહેર•થાઈ *

તારીખ• ૨૧ મી•જુલાઇ• ૧૮૨૭
ફિ• ઇ• થામીથઇ૩રા•



Treasury notes issued by the Bombay Government at 5 Reas per Cent. per diem, payable 12 months after date.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH JULY 1827.

We have to thank the Editor of the Courier for the assurance that our suggestion, in respect to the Government Loan Regulations, is likely to receive attention from the *Printer*, Shreecrustna Jagonnathjee, of the Bombay Calendar. As the *Printer* (not the Editor) of the Calendar, would thus appear to be the gleaner of the matter published in that valuable work; perhaps being a native (apparently inexperienced in these matters) he may be thankful for a few hints tending to its general improvement. In the first place we advise him to make his Grand Salaam to the Hon'ble Company's Astronomer, and beg that gentleman, to put him in the way of reducing astronomical extracts from Greenwich to Bombay time. Shreecrustna might also employ an intelligent European (for we fancy it is a task beyond the usual range of native capability) carefully to peruse the Bengal and Madras Calendars, with a view to cull from them such information as is generally useful, and *new* to the Bombay Calendar; at the same time to concoct a plan to place the matter contained in it, in a shape ap- ching order and regularity—We would re- he Madras Calendar as a model in ct.—And though last not least, we est the expediency of the Calendar d in the month of December pre- tead of the month of March of the hich it is published, otherwise to re- ice in proportion to the deteriora- created in its value.

of no restraint on the publication Calendars; and, if these hints be ne- rhaps we may be induced to try, improved Calendar from the Ga- might not as readily sell for Ten that printed at the Courier Press.

our Subscribers who read the Ga- may not know (as the Proclama- been omitted) that the Petit Jury are to appear in Court this morning ock.

ments a Prospectus of a new weekly Journal to be named "The Iris," That s reflected most harshly on the "*hi-* dull, vapid, puerile Indian Press," y taxed Indian Editors with idleness mulation. It promised that the Jour- n embryo, would fill up a dreary blank uage in which it is couch- to discover, whether it he Iris should outshine In- nerally, or those that have ombay alone; a moment's us that heavy Indian nder the former object doubt that still remain- itself, was at once re- nce of the first number Editor expresses himself introduce "The Iris to dy of enlightened Euro- dia," he offers it to the y in *Western* India.' His and abuse of the Indian ently intended to clear s"—thus confines itself nals, "the two respecta- shed papers" which the

from the first mo- ited our deep attention. unfair blow, levelled di- —the Courier it could ate.—An unfair attack, owedly made against us was confined to unwar- assumption; because it by an appearance of la- draw their names from st of Subscribers, before the Iris proved more deserving of public patronage. The ion we confess seems to have had the de- effect, *five* of our Subscribers immedi- resigned, and it is of course utterly im- le, considering the "IMMENSE circu- and sale of the Iris," that these persons, mon with every human being through- is terrene *Globe, infinite* as the Editor of is indirectly assures us they are in num- is quite impossible, we repeat, to sup- hat they, do not subscribe to "The Iris," of the humble Bombay Gazette. Threat- as its Prospectus appeared and thus he Iris herself has kindly refrained from even a single subscriber from us.— interests of the Proprietors of the tte demanded that this vain glorious pectus should be exposed and casti- and our own feelings beat in uni- ith the duty. We would at once have led the attack made upon us, but feared that we might, in that case, have laid ourselves open to the imputation of malignant rivalry, willing to crush in the bud, every attempt to surpass us; and we, therefore, resolved to reserve our observations, until the Iris should have a fair chance of establishing itself.—That day is arrived, we can now freely offer our sentiments on the subject. Our cotemporaries at the other Presidencies have properly noticed the Prospectus, as may be seen in a subsequent Column, without being prejudiced against it by what might have fallen from us. There is now no occasion for us to rebut the aspersions heaped upon us, and indeed our readers are the best judges in how far they are merited. Besides the dulness, vapidity, and puerility "which has *hitherto* characterized the Indian Press" must be more applicable to the accuser's own labours as *quondam** Editor of the *Argus* and the *Bombay Chronicle*—of which more anon—than to the efforts of our pen, during the short period† we have had charge of the Gazette.

We shall however take the liberty to offer a few strictures on that Prospectus, and the numbers of the Iris which are now before the world; occasionally adverting to the Editor's opinions while he conducted the Bombay Chronicle.—This is all fair—every literary production may be rebutted, or ridiculed—The Editor of the Iris seems to have a perfect knowledge of the fact, and has availed himself *largely* of that privilege; as evinced by his *dashing* critiques upon quarterly Reviews, monthly Magazines, and weekly and and daily Newspapers.

The Prospectus of a newspaper, is a first grand effort of the pen that is to edite the future Journal which it ushers into the world—it ought to be a chaste, consistent, and modest appeal to public patronage,—no position should be assumed in it, which is not maintainable—no assertion advanced, and left defenceless,—In fine, its minutest part ought to add strength and grace to it, as one whole and uniform model of perfection.

We proceed to examine the Prospectus of the Iris according to these principles.

It opens with the following sentence.

"The importance of a comprehensive and *well conducted* Journal *to* the amusement and convenience of the IMMENSE body of enlightened Europeans residing in India, *forcibly presents* itself at *this moment*, when the operation of the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors against their *own servants* connecting themselves in any way with Newspapers, *promises* to *deprive* the community of several *sources* of *information* and *entertainment*, *formerly* derived from journals conducted under the auspices of the most *influential* and *talent-*

Here we have a *promise* to *deprive* (common writers would say, a *promise* to *give*—a *threat* to *deprive*) of that which "*formerly* was derived" &c. What does this mean?—Are we to interpret it, threatens to deprive, of that which has *hitherto* been derived?—The faults exhibited in the grammar and style of the paragraph, we denote by placing the words in italics, which are also used to mark other words that we shall hereafter have occasion to notice.

The next passage is as follows.

"*This state of things*, which, from the tone of the orders alluded to might have been anticipated, has induced an individual to make arrangements, when lately in England, for the establishment of a Weekly Journal at Bombay to be denominated the IRIS."

The Iris now begins to display her *mutability*—The expression "this state of things," assumes the deprivation as *completed* not *threatened*.

The next paragraph is still more interesting.

"The first number of the IRIS will appear on the 3rd of July next, and as it will be conducted *in a spirit MOST congenial to the feelings and notions of the Hon'ble Company's servants*, who compose *nineteenths* of the European community in the East, their countenance and support is earnestly and respectfully requested."

There is here a second allusion to the Hon'ble Company's Servants—the declaration of *most* devoted subserviency to them, has been ably handled by the Bengal Hurkara, and all we have to add, is, that it forms a striking contrast to the Editor's opinions, as expressed in the Chronicle of the 25th October 1825, and to the general tone of that ill fated Journal, so long as it was conducted by him.

We now pass to the fourth paragraph.

"The Indian Press has *hitherto* been characterised as *dull, vapid, puerile*, and the Editors have sheltered their idleness under the plea of conformity to regulations. But why this plea has ever been admitted, the proprietor of the IRIS is at a loss to divine, for the only subjects the discussion of which is prohibited, are of a character that would yield but little increase of amusement, even if their introduction were allowed. They may in fact be classed under the heads of Indian politics and personalities: the first is an endless and intricate subject, the second profitless and unpalatable. Editors, therefore, really lose but little by the operation of the press laws,—a fact the proprietor of the IRIS hopes satisfactorily to establish."

The Indian Press, then has, "*hitherto*"—even with "the *sources* of *information* and *entertainment*" laid open by "influential and talented men"—been dull, vapid, and puerile!!! This is prospectus—like consistency! It pays a compliment at one moment and rudely cancels it the next;—it is only equalled by his courteous Chronicle observations, about "high rank, coupled with stupidity."

The Editor's exposure of Editorial shuffling, is happy;—His notable discovery about politics and personalities deserves the presentation of a patent; but the satisfactory manner in which his new discovery is to be, and no doubt has been, established, is beyond all praise.—Listen gentle reader to what the quondam Editor of the Chronicle says on these topics in his parting address. "The community at this Presidency, is not sufficiently extensive to support three journals, unless there is so marked a distinction in their characteristics that that which appears in one may not be found in the others.—To make this distinction limited as Indian Editors are in their resources, and fettered by *press regulations* (*that* hair suspended scymitar!) has been found *almost impossible*."—These farewell opinions, like the last words of a dying man, are to be taken as most sincere.—Was it during the voyage to England and back again that his new and wonderful discovery was made?—Was it on his return hither that he found the European community grown from a diminutive to an *immense* body? What nine inch hawser has in the interim been employed to secure the hair suspended scymitar?

We find we must close our observations for the present, and in our next we may continue them, and then review the productions of the Iris herself, in as gentle a manner however as possible.

If it be alleged that we have been unmeritedly severe upon the Iris, we answer he threw down the gauntlet. As quondam Editor of the Bombay Chronicle he can expect little clemency from an Editor of the Bombay Gazette; let him remember his wanton attack upon the first essay of a late Editor of this Journal.

We conclude by repeating to the Editor of the Iris, the advice given to him as Editor of the Chronicle, by Amicus on the 22nd March 1825. "There is about your writings, Mr. Editor, a careless flippancy, that but ill suits a Conductor of a public Journal.—If you desire to command respect for your person, and attention to your Editorial effusions, you should endeavour to talk gravely on grave matters, and instead of burthening your readers with Cockney tales and dramatic reviews, police reports, and sneers at sovereignty, you should strive to give [illegible] of historical Notice of passing events, that may be of service hereafter; interspersing them with your own deductions, and reasonable Conclusions."

We conclude in our present number a long article on Persia, taken from Blackwood's Magazine, the first part of which appeared in last Wednesday's Gazette. It presents a complete yet perspicuous view of modern European connexion and intercourse with that country, from the beginning of the last century to the opening of the present war between Russia and Persia. It is equally interesting, viewed in relation to the present state of European as of Indian politics.

THE THEATRE.

On Thursday evening last "Giovanni in London" was repeated.—Public patronage is not lost on our Amateurs—The crowded audience that flocked to the previous performance, excited the *Corps Dramatique* to redoubled exertion.—Every part was spiritedly supported and in excellent keeping; and stage decoration and stage effect were appropriate and imposing.

The Don was personified, again, by our oldest and most distinguished performer. He was graceful and easy, and gave the part the richest effect in every scene.—His songs were at once humorous, sprightly and musical.—They are parodies 'tis true, but being on most popular songs, our Amateur's fine taste had a wide field for display.

Leporello was performed by the gentleman we so highly and deservedly eulogized in the character on the preceding occasion, he once more drew down thundering applause; but we can only re-echo our former opinions of this splendid piece of acting.

Constantia was most happily sustained, she was feminine, she was graceful, she was captivating.

The other characters are minor, in importance, but were all well conceived and supported with much spirit.

The Reminiscences of an Amateur were delivered by the interesting wanderer of the ocean who gave so much delight as Leporello.—They were, we believe, "Yates' Reminiscences," but were humorously introduced by the Amateur's original recollections, interspersed with allusions to local circumstances.—The old Cobbler was finely hit off;—Matthew's agreeably caricatured; McCready exquisitely imitated.

The Irish Schoolmaster and his young pupil surpassed common conception. The characteristic brogue of the preceptor and the whining of the stripling scholar, were

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Vide Number 2. in the Note to Subscribers.

* Any gentleman may satisfy himself of the fact by reference to the Affidavits lodged in the Chief Secretary's Office.

† It is but a few weeks ago since we ventured to take upon ourselves the duties of an Editor.

Digitized with financial assistance of the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

truly inimitable. The continuous, the simultaneous, variety of tones in the syllabic spelling and repetition of CON——STAN——TI——NO——PLE seemed really miraculous, and produced long and deafening applause.

The Sheriff of Calcutta has, we observe, at the requisition of about 100 most respectable individuals, convened a meeting, for the 9th instant, of the inhabitants of Calcutta, "to "take into consideration the best manner in "which the public may record their senti- "ments of veneration and respect for the "character and memory of the Marquess of "Hastings, late Governor General and Com- "mander in Chief of India."—This we trust may operate as a hint to the Bombay Community.—The following names are appended to that requisition.—

T. Brecken,
G. Money,
Jas. Calder,
J. Young,
H. T. Prinsep,
J. Palmer,
J. Parlby,
J. R. Best,
Wm. Casement,
William Russell,
J. Harington,
J. Stuart,
W. L. Watson,
H. Shakespear,
Alex. Gibb,
G. Chester
T. Macan,
I. Trotter,
Chas. Edwd. Grey,
John Franks,
Edward Ryan,
James Bryce,
Wm. Kennedy,
W. B. Bayley,
A. J. Paul Macgregor,
John Craigie,
J. Barwell,
H. B. Henderson,
J. Crawfurd,
B. Roberts,
P. M. Wynch,
J. E. Elliot,
N. B. Halhed,
H. A. Hickey,
J. Abbott,
Alex. Colvin,
Wm. Prinsep,
C. A. Prinsep,
G. W. Pine,
Jos. O'Halloran,
G. Ballard,
E. Barnett,
R. Walpole,
C. Mouat,
A. Macleod,
W. H. Macnaghten,
John Hayes,
J. Grant,
Thos. E. M. Turton,
H. Wood,
J. Cullen,
D. Bryce,
Danl. Corrie,
W. S. Beatson,
A. Ogilvy,
J. H. Paxton,
C. Morley,
R. H. Cunliffe,
J. Hodgson,
H. H. Wilson,
J. B. Birch,
W. C. Blaquiere,
P. Andrew,
C. K. Robison,
A. S. L. McMahon,
C. Trower,
I. Maling,
Chas. Mackenzie,
J. W. Hogg,
J. W. Macleod,
W. Carey,
N. Wallich,
Wm. Hickey,
J. N. Jackson,
J. McCombe,
G. Swiney,
Colin Shakespear,
J. Kyd,
Jos. R. Henderson,
C. Lindsay,
M. Larruleta,
N. Alexander,
H. Caldwell,
J. Bryant,
H. Micklejohn,
Chas. G. Strettell.

We notice in the Madras Government Gazette of the 12th, a very eloquent and interesting speech to the Grand Jury by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, on the occasion of Mr. Wynn's, new Indian Jury Act coming into operation at that Presidency. In our present number we are precluded from publishing it, but we promise it to our readers in our next. We observe that the heathen evince no inclination to sit in the Jury Box: The Sheriff has paid due regard to this dislike, and dispensed with their attendance.

We have long been silent admirers of the courteous and dignified language which characterizes the debates in Leaden hall Street; and seldom have we observed a more elegant display of eloquence, and gentlemanly decorum than was lately exhibited on the discussion of a motion by Captain Maxfield for an enquiry into the grievances of the Bombay Marine.—Our readers will find in another Column an expurgated account of it, and will doubtless excuse us for throwing into the shade that portion of the debate which neither conveys information nor affords amusement.

We continue in our present number the debates on the Catholic Claims, and in our next shall probably close them; we republish in a subsequent column an able article from the Times of the 8th March, on the unlooked for result of these debates; and though rather vehemently written, beg to recommend it to the notice of our readers.

The more we consider this momentous question, and carefully weigh the arguments adduced on either side, the deeper do we become impressed with the paramount necessity of emancipating our long suffering Catholic fellow subjects. The Irish Catholics are becoming every day more intelligent, and as a necessary consequence, a love of rational liberty has sprung up amongst them, which must ultimately burst asunder every fetter that impedes its growth.

As the question in another shape, is yet to come before the present session of Parliament and will then we fear, be recommended by even more imperative political considerations, we still indulge an ardent hope that Catholic emancipation will soon be triumphantly carried.

Many conscientious men have, it is generally alleged, been turned against the Catholics by the ravings of O'Connell, of Shiell and of others; but until it can be fully established that these men speak the sentiments of the mass of the Irish Catholics, or that what they have uttered is not the mere expression of warm indignation under a sense of oppression such a consideration ought not to influence a single vote, on the grand question of Catholic emancipation. *The Dublin Patriot* speaks eloquently on this point, and we cannot do better than copy its spirited language.

"France is estimated at thirty millions of people, of whom five hundred thousand are Protestants—that is—a sixtieth part are Protestants. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of about four hundred and twenty-five Members—seventeen of whom are Protestants—that is about the twenty-fifth—so that, while the relative Protestant population is in the proportion of one to sixty, the number returned as Deputies are in the proportion of one to 25!! Let our readers reflect upon this fact—let them read the speech of the Protestant M. Latour in the Catholic Chamber of Deputies—and if prejudice has not totally clouded their understanding, and perverted their hearts, to what reflections does it give rise? Read the language of M. Latour—read it, ye perverted and depraved politicians, and ask your hearts, if ye have hearts, what would you say if such language were used by a Catholic in a Protestant assembly, against a Protestant Government and a Protestant Church? Here M. Latour, a Protestant, returned by a Catholic Constituency to a Catholic Legislature, assails the Catholic Government, and the Catholic Church, and is heard with applause and acclamation by a Catholic Assembly!! Look at this fact, ye who rummage antiquity and neglect existing and palpable truth—what would ye say if such an attack was made upon our Government and our Clergy, by a Papist? Prosecute, prosecute, prosecute"—ye would bellow—ye would fume—"oh! the terrible Papists are riding rough shod over us, and they are encouraged by Wellesley, Plunkett, and Conciliation!" This would be the language of the ribald, obscene, and slanderous press—this would be reechoed by the Lortons, the Mountcashels, Robinsons, Millers, and Hoggs, who would call it Christianity to do as they would not be done by. Go, ye miserable politicians, and be taught toleration by Popish France. Read the speech of M. Latour, a Protestant, daring to tell truth in a Popish assembly—not protected by the Court, for that was hostile—not protected by the Clergy, for these, like other Clergy who shall be nameless, fancy they are only secure by arraying themselves against popular freedom!—but, protected by the spirit of the French people, in resistance to the Court and the Clergy—read it, and acknowledge, if candour has one refuge in the bosom of prejudice, that, while the spirit of ecclesiastical domination may remain in the Church, the spirit of popular obedience to its mandates is gone for ever from among the people!!"

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Thos. Candy 20th Regt.
Lieut. Col L. Russell, Horse Brigade.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut W. Smee, 5th Regt. N. I

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July One.
DEPARTURES.—23d The H. C. Ship Hythe, Capt. J. N. Wilson, Esq. to China.
Passengers by Hythe.—Mrs. Fearon, Mrs. Pringle, Major Fearon, Master P. Fearon, Master D. Fearon, Miss J. Fearon.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Triumph, for London.
Maitland, for ditto.
Warwick, for ditto.
Egyptian, for ditto.
Atlas, for China } H. C.
Charles, Grant for ditto. } H. C.
Cornwallis, for ditto.
Pascoa, for ditto.
Fort William, for ditto.
Sultan, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE JUNE 29, 1827.
The English Brig Guardian, G. Sutherland, from Penang and Tavoy 12th May.
July 4. H. C. Yatch Nereide, P. G. Sinclair, from Chittagong the 23d June.
— Portuguese ship Resolution, C. A. DeSouza, from Lisbon the 24th December, and Rio de Janeiro the 23d March.
Passengers per Guardian from Penang.—F. Mellish, Esq. Civil Service; Captain H. Macfarquhar, J. Westgate, Esq. John May Carpenter and 4 Chinamen—*From Tavoy.*—Mr. Peters and Achong Carpenter.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.
June 28. Bark Isabella, R. A. Clarkson, for Mauritius
June 29. Ship Arjuna, J. Hutton, for Penang—Ship William Wilson, D. Robertson, for Amherst Town.
June 30. American Ship Pagoda, J. Bursley, for Boston.
July 1. H. C. Steam Vessel Ganges, R. Jump, for Amherst Town—American ship Georgian, J. Bancroft, for Philadelphia.
July 2. Brig Countess of Dunmore, Capt. J. McLuckie, for London.
July 4. H. C. Brig Helen,—Bowman, for Sandoway.

VESSELS CLEARED OUT.
The Repulse, for China, via Penang and Singapore and the Anne Marie, for Pondichery, Bourbon and Bordeaux, on Monday; the Herefordshire for China, and the Indian Chief, for Liverpool, on Tuesday. The Coldstream, for Madras and London, clearing

EXPECTED TO SAIL.
The ship Indian Chief, Captain H. Gill for Liverpool in 3 or 4 days; the ship Argyle, Captain S. R. Harding, for the Eastward, the ship Donna Carmelita, Captain Charles Gray, for China and Singapore, and the ship Penang Merchant, Captain J. Mitchinson, for China, in 2 or 3 days.

REMARKS.
July 2d.—The ship John, Captain Dawson, from Covelong and Madras, salt laden, totally lost, she struck on the western sea reef on the 30th ultimo, at 3 p. m.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.
Per French ship Anne Marie, Captain L. Leyelletier, for Pondicherry and Bourbon:—Monsieur Boyer, French merchant.
Per ship Indian Chief, Captain H. Gill, for Liverpool:—Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Fuller, and three Masters Fuller; Mr. Stewart and two servants.
Per H. C. ship Herefordshire, Captain J. C. Whitesman, for England:—Revere d Charles Craven; Mrs. Craven; Mrs. Hewett; Master Hewett, and Captain Delamain.—*For China:* Captain Kerr and Mr. Bryce—*For Singapore:* Mr. and Mrs. Hyde.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 6, H. M. Ship Champion, J. F. Stoddart, from Penang 18th June; 10, H. M. Schooner Cochin, A. D. Carroll, from a Cruize; Brig Belle Alliance, H. Pendergrass, from Colombo 30th June, Negapatam 7th, Karrical 8th, and Pondicherry 10th July.
DEPARTURES.—July 8, Brig Highland Chief, J. Hall, for Masulipatam and Coringa.

Vessels in the Roads, 11th July.
H. M. Ship Hind, Captain J. Furneaux.
H. M. Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. G. Bremer.
H. M. Ship Champion, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
H. M. Schooner Cochin, Captain A. D. Carroll.
H. C. Ship Bombay, Captain J. Charritie.
H. C. Ship Waterloo, Captain W. Manning.
H. C. Ship General Kyd, Captain A. Nairne.
Ship General Palmer, Captain F. Truscott.
Brig Caraqueno, Captain M. J. Pieutzenuver.
Brig L' Actif, Captain D. Chaveleur.
Brig Regia, Captain Charles Kail
Brig Belle Alliance, Captain H. Pendergrass.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Indore, on the 6th Instant, the Lady of Capt. Dangerfield, Assistant Opium Agent, of a Son.
On the 23d Inst. Mrs. Bennett of a Son.
DEATHS.—At Bombay, on the 20th Instant, Robert J. M. Muspratt, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 19, deeply regretted by all who knew him.
On Monday the 23th Instant Helen Langford, Infant Daughter, of J. Fawcett Esq. aged 6 months and 10 days.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 23d June, at the Cathedral by the Reverend W. Eales, John Turner, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Frances Mann.
At Calcutta, on the 28th June, Mr. R. L. Bolst, to miss R. M. Rostan.
At Calcutta, on the 30th June, at the Cathedral by the Reverend William Eales, Lieut. D'Arcy Preston, 66th Regt. Native Infantry, to Miss Janet Forrest
BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 28th June, Mrs. C. Jones, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on Saturday the 30th June, at the Residence of her Father in-Law, Edmond Mullins, Esq. Mrs. Caroline Mullins, wife of Mr. Thomas E. Mullins; of a Daughter
At Dum-Dum, on Sunday the 1st. July, the wife of Mr. Apothecary Shorts. of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At Burrisaul, in Zillah Backergunge, on the 14th June, Miss Dorothea Pereira, aged 2 years.
At Calcutta, on the 30th June, after a lingering illness of near nine months, Jane, the wife of Mr. Robert Allen, of the Calcutta Sea Custom House, aged 26 years.
At the General Hospital, Calcutta, on the 1st July after a long and painful consumption, which he bore with true christian fortitude, Mr. Alexander Bowley, musician, aged 23 years and 5 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Kamptee near Nagpore, on the 2nd of July, the Lady of Captain F. Hunter, Assistant Adjutant General, of a daughter.
At Salem, on the 6th July, the Lady of E. H. Woodcock, Esq Civil Service, of a Son.
At Bellary, on the 2d Instant, the Lady of Captain Godfrey. Dep. Asst Qr. Mr. Genl. of a Son.
At Cannanore, on the 3d Instant, the Lady of Captain R. S. Ward, of a Son.
At Palaveram, on the 6th Instant, the Lady of Captain J. P. James, of the 2d Regt. of a Son.
DEATHS.—At Anantpoor, in the 22d year of his age, Arthur Wilmot, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.
At Kamptee, on the 26th June, Lieutenant Edward Sayer Burchell sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintance.
On the 30th June, William Henry, the infant Son of F. A. Robson, Esq. aged ten months and nine days.
On the 5th Instant, the infant Son of Mr. C. Goodall.
At Bangalore, on the 24th Ultimo, at her Grandfather Mr. Apothecary Deas's house, the infant daughter of Mr. Roccie, aged 13 months.

EUROPE.

DEATH.—On the 11th January 1827. In the 22d year of her Age, The Hon'ble Emma Lang only Sister of Lord Viscount Falkland.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

JULY 5TH, 1827.

TO BUY. Prem.		TO SELL Prem.
25 0	Remittable	25 0
0 14	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	1 0
0 2	New ditto ditto	0 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	7 0
Ditto on Government Bills	5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	6 0

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1 11
Bombay 80 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.		86
Madras ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.		

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars	per 100 Rupees	205 10
Sovereigns	each ditto	11 2
Guineas	ditto ditto	10 4
Old Gold Mohurs	ditto	18

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL
200 0	Bank of Bengal Share	8000 0 Prem.

FROM THE BENGAL HURKARU, JULY 4.

THE IRIS.

Our readers will find in our advertisement sheet a Prospectus of a new paper about to be published at Bombay, to be called the *Iris*, to which we solicit their attention. The state of the Press at Bombay may indeed well admit of the establishment of a new Paper there, and when we first cast our eyes on the prospectus we anticipated that some public spirited individual, not liable to the penalty of transmission, had come forward to redeem the character of that Press in India, and to avail himself of that freedom which the independent conduct of the Bombay Judges, has secured to all those who are thus happily circumstanced at that presidency; but our readers will see how miserably we are disappointed. The new Paper is to support the existing order of things and all we are to have in lieu of freedom of discussion and the unrestrained expression of honest convictions, is, it seems, some typographical improvements and some good wood cuts!! The open avowal of subserviency which the prospectus contains is, we suppose, to be taken as a proof of the Editor's candour! This Paper will be conducted "*in a spirit most congenial to the feelings and the notions of the Honorable Company's servants*" and it is to be inferred to that also of their "most approved good masters." "The Indian Press," says this new champion of orthodoxy, "has been characterized as all that is dull, vapid and puerile," and the Editors have sheltered themselves under the plea of conformity to Regulations, but why this plea has ever been admitted the Proprietor of the *Iris* is at a loss to divine," &c. and he goes on to intimate that he, an intellectual Cæsar, we suppose, has come, seen and will conquer all the obstacles that oppose the elevation of the Indian Press and shew us that avoiding all forbidden topics, it can be all that is great, by being opposed to all that is free! Ingenuous and modest! but in what the sanguine hope of success is founded except it be in the new types & the wood cuts, we are to (borrow the language of our forthcoming model), "at a loss to divine." In the *principles* he professes there is just as little novelty as hazard, they have been if not so plainly avowed, at least as notoriously acted on at Bombay, ever since that Presidency could boast of a Paper, and if to advocate only "what is most congenial to the Honorable Company's servants," be a recommendation, it is one which is possessed by those who have a prior title to support, and who have earned it by the long and steady advocacy of orthodox doctrines. Perhaps the proprietor of the *Iris* has yet to learn, that two of the Bombay Papers were at one time partly, if not wholly, the property of a public functionary, and that they at least could at no time have urged the Regulations of the Press, which they have ever defended, as an excuse for their own indolence. We shall however look with no little curiosity for this *Beau Ideal* of the perfection of Indian Newspapers, which avoiding every topic of importance is still to be interesting. The London Journals can give us no idea of it, for their editorial columns are chiefly filled with discussions which to us are forbidden fruit, viz. unrestrained comments on the conduct and measures of the government collectively and individually, from the Prime Minister to the provincial Magistrate; strictures on the conduct of Judges and Juries, on the whole system in short, of administration, and the freest exposure of abuses in all departments of state; all these and other topics are either prohibited or must be canvassed at the hazard of silencing for ever the Paper that should give the discussion circulation; and yet says this new *Iris* of the Indian Press, my rays shall beam over your benighted intellects a light whose varied hue shall dazzle while it instructs and amuses, and enable you to discover that the great questions which divide the world have no concern with the value of the Press as a moral agent—as an instrument for the advancement of mankind in knowledge, and as a means of promoting and securing human happiness. We shall see however, and our readers shall have an opportunity of judging for themselves how far this new constellation of the Indian Press is calculated to shed lustre over it and redeem it from the stigma of dullness, vapidity and puerility with which it would seem it has been reproached.

Advices from Gwalior, of the 19th instant, announce the elevation to the Musnud of Mookt Rao, son of a distant kinsman of the late Dowlet Rao Sindhia. Previous to his being placed upon the throne, he was adopted by Baiza Bai, on behalf of her late husband, and married to her youngest grand-daughter. He takes the titles of Maharaja, Ali Jah Jankajee Rao Sindhia Behader. His installation took place on the 18th. We hope to give some further particulars of this event in our next.

JUNE 29.

We fear that the quantity of rain that has fallen within these few days, will prove highly injurious to the prospects of some of our friends in the Indigo line who are cutting the plant of the October sowings, while the violence of the wind which has accompanied it, is not likely to benefit the produce of those of April.

JULY 2.

We have received the following Banks hall Circular:

"The Ship *John*, Captain Dawson from Covelong and last from Madras, Salt laden, struck on the western Sea Reef on the 30th ultimo at 3 P. M. and became a wreck, the Chief Officer and twelve of her crew in the Ships launch reached the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Windsor*, at the New Anchorage, that night. Captain Dawson and two passengers (Lieutenant Warrior of His Majesty's Service from Madras and a Surgeon, not named, from the Isle of France) with six of the Ship's crew, were left on the wreck."

JULY 5.

THE SHIP JOHN.—We, this morning, picked up Capt. Dawson with the Surgeon and four seamen: Lieutenant Warrior was washed overboard and lost. The officer of the *John* left her in the cutter which they cut adrift; some of the crew followed this example in the long boat. The ship was lost at the Sand heads and the people we picked up, drifted up here on a catamaran; they proceed to town in the Dawk-Boat which has just come alongside

(Continued after the Poetry)

POETRY.

TIME'S SONG.

O'ER the verdant plain where mountains greet me as I go,
O'er the desert waste where fountains at my bidding flow,
On the boundless beam by day, on the cloud by night,
I am rushing hence away! Who will chain my flight?

War his weary watch was keeping;—I have crush'd his spear:
Grief within her bower was weeping;—I have dried her tear:
Pleasure caught a minute's hold;—then I hurried by,
Leaving all her banquet cold, and her goblet dry.

Power had won a throne of glory;—where is now his fame?
Genius said,—"I live in story;"—who hath heard his name?
Love, beneath a myrtle bough, whisper'd,—"Why so fast?"
And the roses on his brow wither'd as I past.

I have heard the heifer lowing o'er the wild wave's bed;
I have seen the billow flowing where the cattle fed;
Where began my wanderings?—Memory will not say!
Where will rest my weary wings?—Science turns away!

(Continued from the third Page.)

SUPREME COURT.

After Mr. Dickens had risen to address the Court, Mr. Cochrane, recently of the Madras Bar, presented himself to be sworn in as a Barrister of this Court, but the Chief Justice observed that he must first be satisfied of his having the authority of the Company to reside here; that he believed it was customary that the authority to practice should follow, and not precede the license to reside. Mr. Cochrane addressed a few words to the Bench which our reporter could not catch, but the Chief Justice interposed observing that he would hear Mr. Cochrane in Chambers but could not listen to him then.

Madras.

THURSDAY, JULY 12.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, July 11.

Six per Cent Bengal, Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....26½ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....24¾ *Premium.*

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....¾ *Premium*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....2¾ *Discount*

The whole of the effective European and Native Troops in Garrison off duty, formed a Square in the Garrison at 6 A. M. yesterday, for the pursose of hearing the Proclamation, whereby the Office of Governor of Fort St. George & its Dependencies, has devolved upon HENRY SULIVAN GRÆME, Esq. After which a Salute of 19 guns was fired from the Saluting battery, and 3 vollies of Musquetry by the Troops.

H. M. Ship *Tamar* was fitting up with all dispatch for the accommodation of the HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR and Suite, but owing to the melancholy event already recorded, she will proceed to England with dispatches in a day or two.

H. M. Ship *Tamar*, sails this evening for England.

SUPREME COURT.—The Sessions commenced yesterday before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. JUSTICE COMYN—it is the first time that the operation of Mr. WYNN'S Act has been called into practice at this Presidency.

When the names of the Petty Jury were called over, His Lordship THE CHIEF JUSTICE remarked that no Natives were on the Panuel, and called upon the High Sheriff to state why none had been summoned of that Class of subject—The Sheriff replied, as well as we could understand, that the Natives had been called upon, but that they had manifested so great and general a disinclination to serve on the Jury that he had omitted them altogether in his return.

Madras Courier.

PENANG.

On Saturday morning last, the Honorable the Governor and Family embarked on board the H. C. C. Ship *Cambridge*, Capt. J. Barber, under a Salute of 19 Guns, who are proceeding on a Tour to the newly annexed Settlements under this Government, accompanied by the Secretary to Government, Commanding Officer of the Forces, Inspector General of Public Works, and the whole of his Honor's personal Staff.

The *Cambridge* weighed anchor, and sailed about an hour after, attended by the H. C. Schooner *Zephyr*, Cutter *Emerald*, and two Gun boats. We understand the Governor purposes returning in all the month of July.

Accounts have been received of the arrival at Singapore of a Steam vessel called the "*Lucia*" burthen 350 Tons, built at Java. She is stated to be a superb vessel, and fully answers the object she is intended for; we regret to add, however, that it is not likely we shall be gratified with a sight of her at present, as she returns to Java immediately.

The accounts of the state of affairs at Java continues the same as heretofore; the Dutch having made little or no progress against the Insurgents. Commerce of every description was at a stand, and the Inhabitants of all classes dissatisfied.

CANTON.

FEBRUARY.

It appears from the latest Gazettes, that a division of the Imperial Guards were sent from Peking, to join the army in Tartary.

Chang-ling, the Commander in Chief in Tartary, has written to inform His Majesty, that a prisoner, taken from the Rebels, had confirmed the previous statement, purporting that in the battles of *Aksa*, a considerable number of the Rebel Leaders had fallen. They had been sent from *Cash-gar*, *Yarkand*, and other places, and were at that battle completely swept away, not one of them having escaped. In consequence of this, the advance of the Grand Army will be, His Majesty anticipates, a matter of no difficulty. He regrets the fates of those officers and men, who, in the preceding engagement, either committed suicide, or fell in battle, especially the General *King-tseang*, who sacrificed himself for the sake his country. Further honors are conferred on the persons, and kindred of the heroes of *Cashgar* and *Aksa*.

Persia.

(Concluded from our last.)

The amended treaty concluded by Messrs Morier and Ellis is that which is now in force, and which defines the nature of our relations with the Persian government.

Great Britain is by this document bound to [illegible] attacked by any power at war with England; and should she be attacked by any nation at peace with England, we engage to use our mediation towards an amicable adjustment of their differences; but should it fail, to pay a subsidy, as above mentioned.

Persia, on her side, engages to obstruct any power seeking to pass through her country for the purpose of invading India. The treaty is therefore exclusively defensive, as indeed it is declared to be in the document itself.

Hitherto England and Russia had not come in contact at the Court of Persia; but at the time of concluding the treaty of Goolistan, a hope had been held out, that through the good offices of England some of the countries which had been ceded by the Shah, might be restored to him by the Emperor Alexander. An Embassy was therefore sent to St. Petersburgh with the ratified treaty, and with instruction to press the Russian government to admit the good offices of England, and to fulfil the hopes of retrocession which had been raised by the Russian Plenipotentiary and the British Ambassador.

All the good offices of Lord Cathcart, then Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, and all the solicitations of the Persian Embassy, were unable to procure from the Emperor the retrocession of one foot of ground, and all that could be accomplished was to obtain a promise that General Yermaloff, then appointed Ambassador to Persia and Governor-general of Georgia, would discuss the matter with the Persian Ministers on his arrival at Tehran.

When General Yermaloff, with a splendid suite came to Persia, he would restore nothing; and thus all the acquisitions of Russia were permanently confirmed to her. An insidious proposition, made by Russia to supply officers to discipline the Persian army, was rejected, and the Charge d'affaires, whom the General left in Persia was directed by the Shah to station himself at the Court of Abbas Meerza.

In the meantime, our Minister Plenipotentiary had been recalled, and Mr. Willock, who was appointed British Charge d'affaires, was left to maintain the interests of his government, in opposition to the splendid mission of Russia, backed by all the weight of the chief authority in Georgia, and the command of an army of 40,000 men.

In the war between Persia and Russia, nothing had occurred to induce the former to hope that she could hold her ground in the field against so powerful an antagonist, and though her troops had on several occasions displayed considerable valour, and shown that they had profited by the discipline they had received from French and British officers, yet the rapid loss of so many valuable provinces, and the failure of every attempt to make any permanent impression on the Russian power in Georgia, had taught her the necessity of conciliating as an ally, a nation which she had found herself unable to withstand as an enemy.

Yet had the Persian armies been led by a skilful general, and had even an ordinary share of energy been put forth by the government during the latter years of the war, (when Russia was struggling for her existence with the armies of France in the heart of her dominions, it cannot be doubted that she might have redeemed some of her original possessions. But the Prince Royal, who commanded in the field, was a very young man; and a total want of efficient energy and of enterprise in her councils, was the necessary consequence of the struggles for personal aggrandizement which were unceasingly carried on by the members of her government. This opportunity was lost; and when Russia had risen emboldened by her successful opposition to the most powerful enemy the world could have sent against her, and strong, not only to repel aggression, but to pursue her conquets, it became necessary for the Shah to accede to any terms which she might be inclined to offer him.

Under these circumstances, it was obvious that Persia was not likely again to seek a war with a power, who, under the most unfavourable circumstances, had been able to seize and keep possession of her most fertile and valuable provinces, and that though we might have something to fear from her too ready and obsequious acquiescence in the views of Russia, there was nothing to dread from her desire to renew a contest in which she had already suffered so severely.

Russia seemed to have adopted this opinion, and to have made it her policy to push herself by imperceptible advances into the exercise of an habitual influence over the councils of the Prince Royal, trusting that her aid might be necessary to establish him on the throne; and that in this event, she would be left in the uncontrolled exercise of an absolute authority in his government.

But the treaty of Goolistan had not defined the line of frontier so distinctly as to leave no room for cavil and dispute, and the appointment of Commissioners to effect the final demarcation was delayed on various pretexts, till the fresh impressions of what was really meant by the less definite terms of the Treaty, had become faint and imperfect. When Commissioners, therefore, were at length appointed, numberless dispules arose, and the Government of Georgia pressed their claims to insignificant patches of land, as urgently as if the existence of their national power had depended on their possession.

These disputes give rise to angry discussions, conducted on the one side with the bitterness of wounded pride; and on the other, with the insolence of conscious power. Various lines of frontier were successively proposed by one party, and rejected by the other. Commissioners met and parted, without having advanced one step towards the adjustment of the points in dispute; and agents were sent by the Prince Royal to Teflis, and intructions transmitted to the Russian Charge d'affaires at Tabreez, without any progress being made towards the accomplishment of this oniect.

At length all appeared to be arranged, and [illegible] was [illegible] the Russian Charge d'affaires was charged with the affairs of the frontier. But the Russian agent had exceeded his instructions, and General Yermaloff refused to ratify the engagement which M. Mozarovitch had contracted.

Again all causes of difference was supposed to have been removed, and a formal engagement was entered into by an agent of the Prince Royal at Teflis; but this the Shah refused to sanction.

In the summer of 1825, M. Mozarovitch came to the Shah's camp, for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain his Majesty's ratificaiion of the terms agreed upon between Futteh Allee Khan and General Yermaloff at Teflis; but his Majesty distinctly refused his consent to the arrangement. In the autumn of the same year, M. Mozarovitch left Persia; and the government of Georgia, acting on what they called the Treaty of Futteh Allee Khan, which they had prevously endeavoured in vain to induce the Shah to ratify, occupied with a military force the lands which would have become theirs, had this treaty taken effect.

One of these portions of land was an uninhabited strip called Gokcheh, which borders on the lake of Gokcheh or Sevan, and which had been in the undisputed possession of Persia, ever since the conclusion of the peace. Russian piquets had been placed there some years before to prevent the desertion of their wandering tribes who pastured their flocks in summer in its vicinity, and in winter had been regularly withdrawn. To the remonstrance of the Prince Royal against the military occupation of this part of the Persian territory, General Yermaloff had replied, by admitting the justice of the Prince's remarks, but excused himself, on the plea, that the measure he had adopted was mutually advantageous, and concluded by offering to withdraw the detachment, if his Royal Highness should continue to think it necessary.

Yet, after all this, Russia, on the strength of an unratified engagement, concluded by the agent of a deputed authority, takes permanent possession of this very piece of ground, and retains it in the face of every remonstrance which reason and justice could suggest.

As soon as the occupation of Gokcheh was known to the Court of Tehran, a respectable envoy was sent to Teflis, to remonstrate against the measure, and to propose that the Russian detachment should be withdrawn, at least until time should be given for an appeal to the justice of the Emperor. But this, too, was refused—and in answer to the letters which the Shah had written to the Governor-General of Georgia, he was informed that Gokcheh would be given up by Russia, if the lands of Kapan were immediately evacuated by Persia.

These lands of Kapan had been, from the conclusion of the peace, in possession of Persia; but within a few years a claim, supported by some weighty argument, had been set up by Russia, and it remained one of those points which it would have been the duty of commissioners to decide upon. The claims of Persia were at least as well supported as those of Russia; and some of the Russian official maps had marked Kapan as belonging to Persia. It was, therefore, an obvious injustice to seize an undisputed possession of Persia, and demand, as the price of its evacuation the abandonment of claims, which were probably just, to another portion of territory.

At this time the death of the Emperor Alexander was announced, and the confusion which was caused by the annunciation of Constantine as his successor; and the subsequent abdication of the throne in favor of Nicholas, suspended the discussions.

As soon as the power of Nicholas was known to be established, Persia prepared to send an embassy to St. Petersburgh, to congratulate the new Emperor on his succession, and to conclude with him the definitive settlement of the frontier. But before arrangements could be made to this effect, it was announced that Prince Menchikoff was on his way to the Court of Persia, to intimate the succession of Nicholas to the throne, and to remove the causes of difference which had arisen between the governments of Persia and Georgia.

The Court of Tehran had begun to believe that Russia was firm in her purpose to act with a total disregard to justice, and to consider only her own convenience and advantage in the settlement of the frontier. All its recent representations had been treated with neglect, or replied to in an arrogant and insulting tone by the government of Georgia. Opprobrious terms had been applied, it, was said, to the Prince Royal, in letters to his servants, and every thing seemed to indicate a determination on the part of General Yermaloff, if not to the Emperor, to drive Persia to extremity.

At the same time it was whispered that the tranquillity of the Russian Empire had been disturbed that a civil war was carried on in St. Petersburgh, and that the tribes of the Caucasus were already in arms to assert their independence.

It was known that the misrule of the Russian authorities in Georgia, and their wanton interference with the religious prejudices of the Mahomedan subjects, had produced a feeling of serious discontent. Proposals had even been made to Persia by the heads, of the tribes, and chiefs of districts, to co-operate with her in a war against Russia. Letters had been written by the Mahomedan population of all the Russian provinces bordering on Persia to the head of their religion, imploring his interference in their behalf; and he had come from the sanctuary of Kerbelace, expressly to urge the Shah to take up arms in defence of his insulted religion. The whole ecclesiastics of Persia joined their leader, and the mosques were filled with persons of all classes, lending a willing ear to the inflammatory orations of their Moollahs, while the Shah was threatened with the curses of the faithful, and even with everlasting perdition, if he failed to take up arms in the holy cause.

In the midst of this ferment, Prince Menchik off arrived in the royal camp. He was treated with honor, and even with distinction, [illegible] was opened with a sincere desire on the part of the Shah to see it terminate in an amicable adjustment of all the matters in dispute. Sanguine hopes were entertained that every thing would be satisfactorily arranged; and if there were some, who, for private ends, wished to hurry Persia into a war, there were many of the most influential of her councillors who anxiously desired to avoid it. The King himself was of this number; and though he had been induced to give a solemn pledge to the Moollahs that if Gokcheh was not restored, he would agree to make war upon Russia, because he would then be justified in doing so, still this pledge,—which had been exacted from him by the influence of the Moollahs, on his inability to withstand their demands,—was given under a moral conviction that the envoy of the Emperor would rather relinquish a worthless spot, to which his government had no just claim, than allow the dispute to be decided by the sword.

But, in answer to all demands for the evacuation of Gokcheh, the Russian envoy replied, that he had no instructions regarding it, and was not empowered to agree to its evacuation. It was proposed that it should remain unoccupied by either party, until a reference could be made to the Emperor. This he was equally unable to comply with, and he put an end to the discussion, by repeating that his instructions extended to nothing beyond some trifling modification of the unfortunate ungatified treaty of Futteh Allee Khan.

Those who had been clamorous for war, now called upon the Shah to redeem his pledge, or forfeit his hopes of Heaven. The Mahomedans of some of the Russian provinces were already in arms, and even the Christians of at least one of these had made overtures to Persia. The troops had been excited to enthusiasm by the Moollahs, and the war was commenced.

Even after the forces marched to the frontier, had Prince Menchikoff been empowered to evacuate Gokcheh, they would still have been countermanded, and the war would not have taken place.

I do not mean to accuse the Court of St. Petersburgh of a determination to force a war upon Persia, nor do I blame its envoy for what has occurred; but there can be no doubt that the harsh, intemperate, and unjust conduct of the government of Georgia has been the cause of the war and that Russia owes it to her character for justice and moderation, (if she desires to establish such a character) investigate, calmly and impartially, the circumstances of her Southern frontiers and if she finds unworthy in her own greatness, to discountenance and disavow them.

There is nothing extraordinary in all this It will be found that the distant representative

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25TH 1827.

(Continuedast from the last Page.)

of a government are almost always more jealouss and more intemperate than the government itself; and that, entering into discussions with all the warmth and virulence of personal feelings, and all the pride of power, they are continually goading and harassing their weaker neighbours, with whom they may have occasion to communicate.

Persia, on this occasion, will labour under the disadvantage of being considered more likely to pervert the facts, and to violate her engagements, than Russia; and she will, no doubt, be accused of having done so; but we must not hastily decide against her on this feeling of doubt in Eastern veracity. The less credible witness may sometimes have truth on his side, and, it will be well to reflect on the prospect of advantage which either party may have had in view, and their comparative means of enforcing their opinions, and compelling submission, before we attribute the fault to Persia.

Neither must we demand from Eastern Governments the nice attention to forms which civilization exacts from European nations. A proud and despotic Asiatic monarch, when he finds his rights invaded and his dignity insulted, must not be judged too harshly, if he neglects some of the observances which we have imposed on ourselves. If the first act of injustice has not been his, there is no subsequent neglect of mere from which can make him half so culpable as his agressors. Any attempt, therefore, which may be made to put Persia in the wrong, by accusing her of making war without going through the form of previously declaring it, will scarcely avail those who may resort to it.

Passing from these matters, however, on which I have already dwelt perhaps too long, I will still venture to detain you a little longer, while I connect with the preceding detail a few considerations more immediately affecting ourselves.

After the conclusion of peace between Persia and Russia, in 1814, the British government seems to have felt that the integrity of the Persian dominions would be best and most effectually secured by the preservation of amicable relations with Russia; and, since that period, every thing which could be viewed in the light of a competition for ascendancy in the councils of the Shah appears to have been avoided. We seem to have come to some tacit understanding with Russia on this subject,—to have made it our study to avoid coming in collision with her in Asia, and to prevent, if possible, any subjects of discussion between the governments from being permitted to arise out of the proceedings at the Court of Tehran; in short, to have considered Persia as neutral ground, which neither party was to appropriate.

This was, perhaps, the most obvious policy which could have been pursued, and, so long as it could be preserved, and was faithfully adhered to, by both the courts and by their servants, was perhaps as well calculated as any other to answer our purpose, while it had the obvious advantage of being liberal, fair, and just. But it had also the disadvantage of being most favorable to the party who should observe it with least exactness; and it is, therefore important to inquire, whether Russia or England is most likely to be led by circumstaces, or by the tone of her general policy and the manner in which she conducts her relations with Persia, to press her influence, and attempt an appropriation of the neutral ground, which I have supposed to be considered such by mutual agreement?

The general policy of Russia, from the days of Peter the First, has uniformly pointed to the extension of her frontier on the side of Persia, and more particularly to the acquisition of the coast of the Gaspian Sea. It is difficult to imagine a stronger or better marked boundary than that which formed the frontier between Russia and Persia.—The black Sea on the one hand, and the Caspian on the other, connected by the stupendous chain of the Caucasus, seem to have been designed by nature for the limits of some powerful nation—for a barrier against some great power. The views which induced Peter to pass this barrier, and establish hsmself beyound it, must have had some ultimate object of more importance then the trifling and ill-protected district which he acquired.

When Catherine took Georgia under her protection, and instructed Potemkin to receive the submissions of any nations which might be inclined to offer it,—when General Goodovich was instructed to admit as vassals the Khan's two Persian towns,—when Zuboff was sent into Persia to seize the provinces adjacent to Georgia, as retaliation for the attack on Teflis,—and when Russia become bound to protect not only the present possessions of the Vallee, bnt also any he might hereafter acquire it was but pursuing the same policy, and following the same views.

When General Yermaloff proposed to supply Russian officers to discipline the Persian troops at the cost of his government, when missions were subsequently sent to Khiva and to Bokhara, and when Persia was bound to maintain no navy on the Caspian, which amounted to a total abandonment of that sea to the power of Russia, it was but a steady pursuit of the same purpose.

When, at a more recent period, Russia pressed with warmth and intemperance the establishment of a commercial agent at Resht in Gilan, a province notoriously ill affected to Persia,—and when General Yermaloff pushed the Russian troops beyond the line of frontier defined by the treaty, we can seen nothing more in these proceedings, than an injudicious and over anxious desire to press forward to the accomplishment of the same objects.

If it be true, that the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh has sent to its governor in Georgia, repeated and positive instructions to conciliate Persia, and to make no exertion to obtain a paramount influence in her councils, or to press her to a rupture with Russia; it is plain that its orders have been ill attended to, and that we lose the security which we would otherwise have derived from a confidence in the moderation of the views of the Russian government.

There is a tendency in all subordinate governments of a powerful and more particularly of a rising empire, to press upon the weaker nations with which they come in contact, and when this tendency falls in withthe previous policy of the superior state, no general instructions will prevent its being yielded to. Let the progress of her own power in India serve as an unanswerable evidence of the truth of this statement.

On the other hand, England comes in no way in collision with Persia, Her trade with that country is established on well-defined grounds of reciprocal advantage Her political connexion with Persia is confined to watching over her interest, and aiding her in her difficulties. She has no frontier to cause dissensions, and no objects opposed to the interest of Persia to pursne. But there is a strong and urgent demand upon her to maintain the integrity of Persia, as the best security she can have for the tranquillity of her Indian Empire,—and every attempt which Russia may make to trench upon the power of Persia, must be considered a step towards bringing her in collision with England in Asia, and towards loosening our hold on our Eastern possessions.

Suposing that an invasion of India over land where proved to be a chimerical and impracticable scheme, which it probably is, can it be said that if Russia were possessed of a paramount influence at the Court of the Shah, we should be able to sit as securely in India as we do now, or that the vicinity of so powerful a nation would not warm the hopes of the discontented and shake the fidelity of many who have clung to our protection, and submitted to our authority, because they believed our power to be immovable and unopposed? These are important considerations, and well deserving the serious attention of every one who thinks that the possession of India is an object which Britain ought to contend for and secure.

It is said that Persia has hitherto been eminently successful in the war with Russia, and that all the Georgian provinces have risen to support her. But we know, and she herself knows, that a war with Russia is for her a hopeless undertaking in her present state of preparation; and that, though she has been driven to undertake it by the injuries and insults to which she has been subjected, and the clamour of religious enthusiasts, she has still more to hope from a speedy termination of the war, and a recurrence to her former relations with her powerful and reckless neighbour, than by protracting a contest, in which she can have nothing to gain.

The time cannot be distant when Persia must make peace with Russia, almost on any terms; and if we have rightly estimated the views of Russia, this peace will add something more to her territories, and perhaps to her right of interference in Persian affairs.

While Russia is reaping the advantage of a system of aggression and injustice, are we to sit quietly down and content ourselves with our own purity and good faith, and when we have permitted the time to pass by when we might have counteracted the schemes of the Autocrat or his subordinate authorities, to find consolation in asking, "who would have thought;" it or in venting our reproaches on the injustice which it is too late to remedy?

Persia is naturally a country strong for defence, and few nations can boast a more warlike or efficient population.

If Russia may weaken Persia and thereby injure us, surely we have more justifiable reasons to urge why we should support and defend her by the means which she can herself so amply provide. If aggression can ever be permited or justified, preparations for defence must always be allowable.

Of one thing we may rest fully assured, that Russia whether from design, or from the force of circumstances scarcely within her control, is encroaching and will continue to encroach, upon the weaker countries which lie on her frontier in Asia, unless some equal power is opposed to her progress; and that, whether it be effected by slow and insidious approaches, like the advances of the ocean, or by an irruption like the bursting of a mountain-torrent, the result will be the same, and the injury to Britain will be permanent and irreparable.—*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, February* 1827.

RUSSIA.

Accounts from the interior of Russia mention that the different corps on their march towards the Caucasus had received orders to halt, and that those corps of Field Marshalls Witgensteen and Sacken which had previously been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march, had not quitted their cantonments.

English News.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 6, 1827.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

(Continued from our last.)

Sir J. Newport moved the order of the Day for resuming the adjourned debate on the Catholic claims. The hon. Baronet said, it was not his intention to trespass upon their patience long. The opinions which he had entertained in his own breast for half a century, had undergone no change; they had, on the contrary, been daily and hourly more strongly confirmed. These opinions were, that upon no other grounds could the peace, the welfare, and the happiness of Ireland be secure, but on the basis of Emancipation. Honorable gentlemen the preceding evening had drawn the most, deplorable, the most exaggerated picture of the state of Ireland; but he was inclined to corroborate and sanction the statement which the hon. Member for Derry made, which deserved a different character. That hon. Member had given a fine exposition of it, and it was therefore for the House, by firmness and decision, to calm the troubled state of that country. The plan proposed was one that opened a field of wealth and comfort to Ireland, and which he was convinced would ensure prosperity and happiness to all her people. He wished that the hon. gentlemen who were opposed to the measure, and who sneered at their schemes would be kind enough to develope their own, which, up to the present moment, were involved in obscurity and darkness. He confessed that from the prolongation which had already taken place in disposing of the question, he was inclined to augur unfavourably of the results. He was now arrived at that time of life when a man wished to retire from public duties; and before he sank into that retirement, his only wish was to obtain for his country a permanent security. He felt, in obtruding his sentiments upon the House, he had merely done his duty.

Mr. H. Davis rose, and expressed his opinion that the Roman Catholics enjoyed as much toleration as was consistent with civil liberty: that if fresh concessions were made the Catholics would not stop until they acquired equality with the Protestants.

Lord Elliott said, that on the last occasion that this subject was before the house, he voted against a measure of relief to the Roman Catholics from civil disabilities. Since that time he had deeply and attentively considered the question, and the result of that consideration was that he had changed his opinion (cheers.) He was convinced that the tranquillity of Ireland depended upon the settlement of the present question. Without it, there would be no peace in that country; and the sooner therefore that it was settled the better. Whatever danger might attend the proposed concessions, the danger which would attend refusing them was greater (hear, hear.) He was sanguine enough to belive that tranquillity would be the immediate to result of an acquiescence in the present motion; that it would remove from a great mass of people the sense of gross oppression and injustice, would go a great way to effect a general reconciliation of feeling, and to serve as a test by which it would be thenceforward easy to distinguish between factious demagogues, and men who were influenced by a commendable love of liberty. To disarm the hostility of the sincere, and to diminish the influence of the crafty, could be accomplished only by voting for the present motion.

The Master of the Rolls next rose, and spoke to the following effect:—Sir, when on a question of this nature, connected as it is with the vital interests of the empire, any man of rank and weight in the country, after giving the subject all the consideration to which it is entitled, is induced to change the opinion which he had previously entertained respecting it, nothing can be more honourable than to come forward in the face of the country and avow that change; and the manner in which the noble lord has discharged that duty reflects the highest honour upon his candour and good sense. For myself, as the representative of a most distinguished and numerous body of constituents, a great majority of whom feel deeply the importance of resisting any further legislative measure in favour of the Roman Catholics, I trust that I may be allowed to express my opinion on the subject.

The Hon'ble and learned gentleman then took a review of the Laws enacted during the reign of Elizabeth to keep in subjection the professors of the Roman Catholic religion—the legislators of that day had been close observers of what had recently occurred during the short dominion of the Catholics in the reign of Mary—they had been all of them actors, and some of them sufferers in that period of horror and to guard against the recurrence of evils the most intolerable by which society can be afflicted, they passed the laws against the Catholics.—As to the charge fixed upon the Protestants of bigotry, I call upon the accusers to go back with me to Ireland in the reign of Charles I. in the year of 1641, insurrection and massacre deluged that unhappy country, and occasioned scenes of devastation and horror more extensive than the imagination of man is capable of conceiving (hear hear.)

The only question which we are now called upon to decide is a question of policy—a question of expediency. It is whether we can safely take the further step which the hon. baronet calls upon us to take; namely, whether we can safely admit the Roman Catholics into the full enjoyment of political power; whether, with a due regard to the security of our religion, we can suffer them to participate in our legislative proceedings, and allow them to hold the great offices of the state? Sir, I say that this is a question entirely of expediency. If we can grant the Catholics that which they require, with perfect security to our civil liberties, and to the religious establishments of the empire, they are entitled to receive it. I discuss this subject on no narrow grounds—on no bigotted principles. Prove to me that what the advocates of the Catholics propose to be done may be done with perfect security to ourselves, and I will go greater lengths in the support of the proposition to it (hear, hear, hear.) We have been told, and certainly with plausibility and appearance of truth, of the great constellation of men of genius, talent, experience, and statesmen-like minds by which the cause of the Catholics has been supported. I confess, Sir, that when I contemplate all the circumstances which have attended that support, I do not feel oppressed by the authorities alluded to. On the contiary, I trust I shall be able to satisfy the house——I am sure I have satisfied myself—that the great and distinguished names cited by the hon. baronet would have concurred with me to-night in the view which I am taking of his important subject. I will not go further back than Mr. Pitt. We are told that Mr. Pitt's views were decidedly favourable to the Catholics. I admit it. I well remember his speech in this house on the Union with Ireland; and his insisting in that speech that the great question of Catholic emancipation would be rendered more easy by the Union, because the proportion of Catholic members that would sit in the united parliament would be much less than it would have been in the parliament of Ireland. But, Sir, I also remember, that, in terms too clear and explicit to admit of mistake, Mr. Pitt added that he could concede their claims to the Catholics only on what he should be satisfactorily and firmly convinced was a sufficient and adequate security—security against foreign influence—security against the effects of the united and combined spirit by which it was known that Catholics were actuated (hear, hear.) That great statesman's opinion was confirmed by Lord Grenville. Lord Grenville declared that we must have adequate security for the security of the Protestant religion against foreign influeuce.

Since the year 1814 we have found the Roman Catholic religion and the Papal See struggling actively and incessantly for power throughout every part of Europe. In every corner of Europe we find a state of excitement; and what is most extraordinary and marvellous is that whilst the advocates of liberal principles, and feelings in this country are defending the claims and pretentions of the Roman Catholics, the advocates of liberal principles upon the Continent, who see what is going on, are alarmed, and suspicious, and apprehensive of our proceedings in their favour. Let us only advert to what has recently occurred in the South of Franc. I refer to the year 1814, when the spirit of Catholic persecution burst forth against the Protestants. This was most important to consider—for the Catholics, under the previous government of France (that of Napoleon), had every inducement to be liberal, and none whatever to acquire a spirit of intolerance and persecution. I ask the house to bear in mind the circumstance alluded to by the member for Corfe Castle—the conduct and objects of the Jesuits since they had been allowed to return to Europe (hear, hear, hear). I recollect having, many years ago, read a popular work, The history of the Order of the Jesuits; and I also recollect that, at that time, I felt the utmost astonishment how the world could ever had been so formed, as to tolerate or submit to such an institution. Little did I then think, that ere a few years should pass away, I should see the same most odious Order revived I now see this Order using the most active exertions throughout every corner of the world, to obtain their former power and controul over private conduct and public proceedings. My argument, therefore, is, that if security were necessary for our Protestant establishment in 1814, it is infinitely more so at the present moment. I know that at this moment the Jesuits are employed in conducting the education of youth throughout different countries. This alone was sufficient to form a foundation of their future absolute power. Who could view the artful, insidious, the criminal and daring conduct of the Jesuits in France, in order to re-establish their sway—who could contemplate the encouragement given to them in that country, and say that the Protestant church could dispense with her legitimate means of defence—the right to demand securities from the Catholics ere any concessions were made to them? One of the great and good effects of the French Revolution was, that the Inquisition in Europe was abolished. That dreadful instrument of the power and tyranny of the Church of Rome, at the shrine of which so many unfortunate victims had been sacrificed; that most guilty contrivance to extirpate heresy had fallen before the French Revolution. But guilty as this tribunal had been in its practice, infamous as it was in its pretensions, and contrary as were its principles to every maxim of jurisprudence and dictates of justice, it had been re-established in full force throughout Spain and Italy. What absurdity was it then to talk of the Roman Catholic church having kept pace with the general improvement of the age (hear.) I make use of this fact, not because I apprehend the establishment of such a tribunal in Ireland, but to show, that, in every part of Europe, the principles of the Catholic religion are unchanged. The barbarous features of

antiquity still distinguish it. It was in vain to attribute this most detestable measure, the re-establishment of the inquisition, to the civil government. It was authorized by the head of the Roman Catholic church. Could any man refer to any document, or give any proof whatever, that the head of that church had made the slightest exertion to put down this great scourge upon humanity, this outrage upon the intellect and morals of civilized society (hear)? Now let us turn our view to Ireland. In 1810, and, 1815, Ireland was tranquil. She is now in a state of excitement and of agitation. There is a body domineering over that country which has been the cause of this disorder (loud cheers). What is it that the Roman Catholics of that country ask? Indeed, they do not condescend to ask, they demand of us, in terms of menace, what they call their rights. I allude to the language of one of the chief orators of the association. That persons, in addressing an Irish Catholic meeting, had said, "Ireland is a gigantic supplicant, thundering at the gates of the constitution." Let me, amongst the language held in that country, refer to the conditions which were once required of us, even by our present friends, and contrast them with the terms used upon the same occasion at present. This is the secret of their proceedings. A leader in their cause had asked, "Is it our decorous language which has placed us on this vantage ground, on which we assert our claims, and which enables us to triumph? If indeed, any thing could be gained by following the course which our government councils recommend, we might follow it."—In another speech this language was held to the Catholic audience, in order to excite them to obtain emancipation: —"The interests of your children are at stake. The time may come, when your sons shall be slaughtered at your threshold."—To this language were the people of Ireland exposed. It sufficiently showed the temper and feelings which reigned on this subject in that country. Let me not be misunderstood in my argument Ireland was in a state of order when we thought securities indispensably necessary for the protection of the Established Church. Now when Ireland is in state in which I have described it, who will say that such securities can be dispensed with?

The Roman Catholic religion, Sir, is a religion of encroachment; and those persons who are at the head of it in Ireland, have given us reason by their own declarations to entertain this opinion. They seem to consider that when they have supplanted (as they expect to do) the Protestant establishment, they shall possess themselves of its property; and the Protestants, therefore, feel it their duty to defend the interests of the church, and to vindicate it in the hands of its enemies (hear, hear, hear.) Sir, I should be glad to know if the catholic hierarchy which exercises so unbounded as way over the minds of the Irish people, will be contented if it obtain what it now seeks! I should be glad to know whether it will suffer its claims to rest at the point of Catholic Emancipation, of whether it will not put in claim after claim, till what is now called Catholic Emancipation has been converted into Catholic Supremacy (loud cheers)'

If securities are proposed to which the Catholics will accede, and with which the Protestants will be satisfied, I, for one shall be ready to make concessions (hear, hear).

I entertain the opinions I have expressed (hear, hear) with this observation I shall sit down. The right hon gent. resumed his seat amidst the most loud and continued cheering.

Mr. Plunkett said, that it might appear presumptuous in him to offer himself to the attention of the house immediately after the able speech of the right hon. gent. It was not for him to enter into the history of this country, and to oppose the right hon. gent. in a field in which he was so able a champion; but, in reference to the situation and necessities of Ireland, he must express the sentiments he entertained, which were decidedly opposed to those of his right hon. friend. He had the highest opinion of the attainments, of his right hon. friend. he listened to him with the deepest attention, and should endeavour to state his arguments fairly. He was bound, however, to say, that after all the attention he had given to what fell from his right hon. friend. he in vain endeavoured to collect what his objects were with respect to what was most critical in the affairs of Ireland. When he felt some surprise and some alarm; he went back to the reformation, and to periods much anterior to it, to the history of the crimes and persecutions of those days; to the machinations set on foot against the liberties of this country by popes and councils, and by persons professing the Roman Catholic religion. When he heard his right hon. friend take through these obscure and long passed periods of history, he thought it was his object to apply them to the present times. He did not certainly mention the name of Guy Fawkes, or introduce that personage to the house, with his lanthorr, but he certainly had some apprehension that his right hon. friend was about to do so. He candidly, however, admitted that those matters had not the slightest reference to the present times. He stated fairly, that he did not rest upon such arguments, but placed the question on the broad principle of expediency, and said if you give me security, I am ready to admit Roman Catholics to the full enjoyment of every thing they desire. His right hon. friend was certainly right in asking for security, but then let him recollect that security was not to be got without looking after (hear, hear, hear)!—Let him therefore accede to the motion (hear), and immediately set about the inquiry. His right hon. friend said the Catholics could not be relieved in the way proposed without security. He recommended, that the motion of his hon. friend (Sir F. Burdett) should be adopted, and immediately to enter upon an inquiry for securities. If such was the impression produced by one part of his right hon. friend's speech, he did not long leave him in that fool's paradise—in that elysian state of mind. Would he be content with the securities of 1813 or 1821? It was, he feared, a vain hope to think to satisfy him with any that could be offered; for what was, after all, the decided impression on his mind—why that if further concession should be made it would inevitably lead to the subversion of the church establishment. If the bill of 1813 should be again proposed, that too would lead to the subversion of the establishment. So that in fact his right hon. friend did nothing more or less than pronounce an interdict against ever admitting the Roman Catholics to the full enjoyment of the constitution. Giving him full credit for his sincerity in not imputing to Catholics the crimes of former times still he would rank him with those who were ever hostile to further concession. It was not without some surprise he heard the name of Mr. Pitt alluded to as hostile to the claims of the Catholics. If there was any part of his history left less in doubt than another he should think it was this. He knew indeed, that it had become lately the fashion to speak of him as entertaining such sentiments, particularly at a meeting known by the name of the Pitt Club (hear), which occasionally assembled to celebrate the principles of exclusion. This was the most illiberal, the most audacious forgery attempted to be practised in modern times—to refer as authority for such doctrines to the man who through life showed himself a friend of the rights of his fellow-subject. But it was said he required securities. Did his right hon. friend mean to speak of him as a vain declaimer—as a person, who on this great subject, only wished to indulge his powers of eloquence without entertaining any serious concern about the subject. No doubt he would have looked for securities, but then the only fact of doing so would have proved his sincerity. Mr. Pitt would not have dealt so slightly with such a question as this. When he said that, in his opinion, they might safely be admitted to the full enjoyment of the constitution, he must, no doubt, have at the same time turned over in his mind the means of security to the Church establishment. It had been said, that Mr. Pitt never mentioned to a certain noble lord (we understood the right hon. gent. to allude the Lord Eldon), what the securities were which he contemplated. He must have been the greatest dolt that ever lived, if he had done so. (Hear, hear.) If he had mentioned his plans to an individual who, he must have well known, would have thrown every obstacle in their way which his enlarged mind could suggest. When Mr. Pitt proposed the measure of a Union, he stated to that house that it would be the means of affording facilities for the accomplishment of the other measure; that at least it would remove difficulties. He did not mean now to argue these admissions. But he would ask the House. If the Union had not taken place, whether, if this question was to be decided, in an Irish House of Commons at the present day, there would not be two to one in favour of it: and what difference would it make under such circumstances to the people of England, who would not open their lips upon the subject were it not for the Union? Whatever outcry had been lately raised against it, he must do his right hon. friend (Mr. Peel) the justice to say, that he was in no way concerned in it. He had pledged himself to take no part in raising such an outcry, and he had most fairly and honourably kept his word. Upon this great question he had always found his right hon. fiend a most liberal and candid adversary, and it was the only question connected with the good government and prosperity of the country, in which he and his right hon. friend did not cordially agree. In every thing else their policy was the same. If there was any part of Mr. Pitt's public conduct calculated to excite a hope that he was friendly to this great measure, nothing, could be more unfair than to raise a cry against it, founded on his name; and it was most unfair in any individual to say that the people of England cried out against it. There was no such cry. So far from losing ground in the public mind, they had gained ground by the progress of liberal ideas, by increased knowledge of the subject, by reasoning and fair argument. When the people's ears were not assailed by the violent declamation of demagogues, and disgusted by the noise of pretended advocates, but real adversaries, they were open to reason, and never opposed what was founded in justice and good sense. In every instance, during the late elections, the cry of "No Popery" had failed. His right hon. friend (the Master of the Rolls) remembered the names of Mr. Grattan, Lord Grenville, and Lord Londonderry. Now, what was their conduct with respect to the former bills proposed?—Did they not support them? Did not the bill of 1821 receive the approbation of Lord Londonderry and Lord Grenville; and upon what ground did his right hon. friend now say that the securities then proposed were abandoned? In 1825, how was the measure encountered by that illustrious statesman (Lord Liverpool), whose temporary absence from his public duties be deeply lamented? On what ground did he oppose the measures? Not on that of security; for he said he should not complain of the absence of security, if he could get rid of the objection to principle (cheers from the Opposition). That he would take his security from that allegiance which must naturally arise from the connection of Roman Catholic with the state. His right hon. friend, however, seemed to have no difficulty as to principle. What he could not get over was the securities (hear.) Having said so much about security, he expected to hear from him what the danger, was. He could not fairly ask for security until he pointed out the danger. Was it danger to the state? He believed not; the danger was to the Protestant Establishment in Ireland. What was the nature of this danger? Was it that the Protestant religion was that of only a small proportion of the population, and that the Roman Catholic clergy would be disposed to transfer to themselves the revenues of the church. If such was the danger, it existed now in as full force as it could after any measure of relief. What were his views, what were those of his right hon. friend, with respect to the church? His right hon. friend was the representative of a Protestant University, and he reflected honor on their choice. He was also the representative of a Protestant University, but from neither of them had any petition been sent upon this question. As a representative of this University he did not yield to him or any man living in zeal for the establishment. A religious establishment he looked upon as essentially necessary to the support of religion itself. Without an hierarchy, possessing wealth and influence and dignity in the state, religion he feared would be in danger of sinking into contempt. All religion should be connected with the State, and he would say further, that the church establishment in Ireland was a great bond of connection between the two countries. It had existed now for near 300 years, was interwoven with their other institutions, and if once shaken the whole might fall together. Well then, said the opponents of this measure, the necessary consequence of concession must be the overthrow of the Establishment. What was the converse of this proposition? That so long as the Establishment existed, the great body of the people must be excluded from the constitution. Was that a safe proposition to be propounded? If so, it was, to use the words of Mr. Burke, an ugly alternative, and one to which he should be very sorry to see the establishment reduced. The establishment according to this reasoning, announced to the people, in emphatic language, "You never shall get the rights you claim." Was it any thing less than madness to suppose that such a declaration could be a source of security? But what did they propose as a means of preventing the evil apprehended—why, that the Roman Catholic clergy should be paid by the State. This would form a buttress, a source of strength to the establishment, in place of being a source of danger. About fifty years back the Protestant church of Ireland felt great alarm from the Presbyterians. However, by law, certain rests were prescribed to be taken by the Presbyterian clergy, and a provision made for them. What was the consequence? The Protestants and Presbyterians had lived ever since upon the best terms, so much so that if they expected to hear a good sermon, one party visited without reluctance the places of worship of the other. They lived in the greatest harmony together. It has been predicted that if this should be done it would prove the overthrow of the Protestant establishment, and Dean Swift himself was of that opinion. The event, however, showed how utterly groundless these apprehensions were (hear). Did any man now doubt that the regulation bill, passed two or three years back, was a source of security to the church of Ireland? and yet a cry was raised against it as a measure fraught with danger. The cry was not unusual, but some dignitaries of the church joined in it. He mentioned this as a proof that an outcry against any measure connected with the church was no proof that it might not give additional security in place of being a source of danger. He should follow the example of his right hon. friend in selecting, as the last topic upon which he should offer any observation, the state of Ireland. He must, however previously make one or two observations with respect to those laws, the repeal of which was sought by their fellow subjects. He should refer to no fact but in so far as it involved a principle. He had the sanction of history and law for saying; that the authority of the Pope, such as he claimed to exercise in this country, was never considered dangerous in reference to the political sentiments of the people. Previously to the Reformation, the spiritual authority of the Pope was avowed and undisputed, but his temporal authority was denied. How did the legislature act? Did they outlaw the people who acknowledged his spiritual authority? No, but they provided against any mischief that might arise from temporal interference. Such had been the course pursued by the Richards and the Edwards, by popish kings and popish parliaments. What had been done at the Reformation when the oath of supremacy was introduced? The temporal authority of the Pope was rejected, but the spiritual authority was still recognized, as not incompatible with the allegiance due to the sovereign. To prove this, he would refer to the 5th of Elizabeth. Here the hon. and learned gent. read part of the act, stating that her Majesty being assured by other means, of the faith and loyalty of certain of her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, did not require them to take the oath of supremacy, and in consequence of this, Roman Catholics continued not only to sit in parliament, but to exercise various high functions in the state, up to the 13th of Charles II. The 18th 31st, and 33d of George the Third, also proved that, in the opinion of the legislature, the oath of allegiance was considered a sufficient test of loyalty without taking the oath also of supremacy. Now, however, they were come to a new period, and he had no hesitation in saying, that the interference the Pope claimed, with respect to spiritual affairs in Ireland, might be attended with some dangers, and ought to be met by corresponding securities. But, in place of providing against these dangers, were they to proceed to an outlawry of the people (hear)? He would beg leave to refer to one great act of justice on the part of this government, which had not yet been sufficiently considered by the legislature. When they took possession of Quebec, there was a large proportion of the population professing the Roman Catholic religion. By treaty their rights and privileges were secured to them so far was consistent with the laws and constitution of England. They refused, however, to take the oath of supremacy. It was found that the consequences following from such refusal would operate as rank injustice upon the people. What was done in consequence? An Act was passed in 1771, the 14th Geo. 3, chap. 83, empowering them to enjoy their rights and privileges, and the clergy their emoluments, by merely taking the oath of allegiance. Now, how did the Roman Catholic subjects behave, and what was the consequence of this wise and prudent line of policy? The consequence was, that when the Protestant provinces of the American colonies revolted, the Popish population of Canada remained true (cheers). He should read a passage on this subject from Mr. Burke's letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe, in 1793.—[Here the right hon. gent. read a long extract from the letter, in commendation of the policy pursued with respect to Canada in establishing the Catholic church there conjointly with the Protestant.] He trusted after this he should not hear the oath of supremacy mentioned as a necessary and indispensable test of allegiance. The 5th Elizabeth was never enacted in Ireland, nor the 30th Charles II., nor ever were in force there, from the reformation to the revolution.—

The Master of the Rolls.—The 1st of Elizabeth was.

Mr. Plunkett.—Yes, but the 5th was the only act having reference to admission to the legislature. From the reformation to the revolution, Catholics enjoyed the privilege of legislation in Ireland without being obliged to take the oath of supremacy. In the time of James I. there were not less than one hundred Popish members admitted. With respect to the articles of Limerick, which had been alluded to on a former occasion, he was astonished how any person acquainted with the state of the law in Ireland at the time could entertain any doubt as to their meaning. The Roman Catholics were ther admissible to parliaments; and what was the stipulation in the treaty?—"That the Roman Catholics of this kingdom shall enjoy such privileges as are consistent with the law, or as were enjoyed in the time of Charles II." It had been said that this stipulation extended only to the garrison. Yes, certainly; but what right could King William, or any power upon earth have to touch any part of the privileges of the people of Ireland, except of those who were actually in arms against him? King James, be it remembered, was then King *de facto*. The garrison entered into these stipulations, not for themselves only, but for the people at large. The violation of the compact was most censurable, and productive of most calamitous results, not to Ireland alone, but to England also. From that time forth the fatal policy was acted upon of stripping the people of property—of shutting them out from education—of closing upon them every prospect of advancement—of withholding every object of ambition, and reducing them to the lowest state of degradation. Fortunately, however, the evils of this wretched system began to be perceived, and the government began to undo what they had been so long doing. For the last 40 years they had been communicating to the Roman Catholics substantial power and substantial enjoyment of the privileges of the state. They had raised the Roman Catholics nearly to a level with themselves, and then drew a line beyond which they must not pass towards the full enjoyment of the constitution. Was it to be supposed that the people would submit to this? It was easy to talk of violence, and inflammatory language, and demagogues. He disliked these things as much as any man, but what was it, these people were demanding to be admitted to a share in the British constitution, that constitution in which for 700 years the people of Ireland had been in vain though ardently seeking a full participation. He would ask any of the freemen of England any hon. gent. in that house, how he should feel if an attempt were made to deprive him of his privileges? Was there a man who heard him that would not lay down his life? and if not, he would be base indeed. If such an attempt were made to deprive them of their rights, or to dispense with the laws, they should not have empty declamation, nor idle murmurs—no, but.

"Ira leonum vincula recusantium,"

and that they would resist, to the utmost any attempt to do that which was done to the people of Ireland—to deprive them of their birth-right (cheers). He had been led to express himself upon this subject with more warmth than he had intended; but in doing so, he wished not to give offence to any man, but he must, notwithstanding his respect for the opinions of those who differed from him, claim for himself a perfect free-

dom of speech, in giving utterance to his opinions upon such an important question.

(To be Continued.)

PROGRESS OF THE REFORMATION.—In the course of the week the following statements of the progress of the Reformation throughout Ireland—all duly authenticated, have reached our Office.

On Sunday last the 12th, three men conformed in the Parish of Delvin, County Westmeath.

Same day, two persons read their recantations in the Parish Church of Knockbride, and County Cavan.

In the Parish Church of Belturbet, one person renounced the errors of Popery on the same day, and in the adjoining Parish another performed a similar ceremony.

One person reformed in the Church of Ballybay on the same day in the presence of a great concourse of Roman Catholics and another in the Parish Church of Fintona.

At the Church of St. Mary's, Enniscorthy, one man and one woman read their recantation on the same day,

PROTESTANT PETITION.—The Petition of the Protestant inhabitants of the County of Antrim against any further concession to the Roman Catholics has been forwarded for presentation to Parliament. It contains upwards of Thirty seven Thousand Signatures! Our friend *Ignoramus*, in the last Session of Parliament, stated in his place, that the only Petitioners against the Roman Catholics were "a handful of needy Orangeman.

Letter from the Manufacturing districts continue to give deplorable pictures of distress—we have one before us from Manchester of the 14th of March, which states that though considerable business had been lately done, no improvement had taken place in the condition of the working people, for so low is the price of labour that although the labouring poor have employment, their wages do little more than preserve them from starvation.

This state of thing, under which the great body of the people earn scarcely sufficient to supply them with so small a quantity of coarse food as to support existence, is of course severely felt by the large class of persons who used to furnish them with clothing and other necessaries. Many of this class are forced out of business altogether, and the large dealers have suffered an immense diminution of their business.

We gave some particulars of a dreadful storm which prevailed throughout the greater part of Europe early in the month of March. It appears to have been particularly fatal in it's consequences in Scotland—so great a loss of life was scarcely ever before known. The gale and the snow drifts continued for several days, and many are the persons who were overwhelmed in the storm. The Glasgow and Edinburgh Mails, and all other communications from London were all stopped for three days, and at last the Post Bags were conveyed to those towns on horseback.

The snow in many places lay to the depth of 25 feet! and the whole line of road south as far as Gretna-green had to be cut. The storm, though universally severe in Scotland, appears to have been chiefly felt in the southern lowland districts.

Nothing like it, say's a correspondent, has occurred in Ayrshire during the last thirty years. The losses sustained by the Farmers in sheep were prodigious—one Farmer dug out 100 dead sheep on one spot. The storm moderated on the afternoon of the 10th of March, and descriptions of its deplorable effects continued to fill the Scotch Papers to the 13th—the latest we have seen. The *Caledonian Mercury* says,

EDINBURGH, March 12.—We still continue to receive melancholy details of the effects of last week's storm.—The losses at sea have been almost unprecedentedly numerous, and most destructive of human life. The weather has now happily moderated; and a brisk southerly wind, which has blown for these two days past, is making the snow rapidly disappear. Our roads are now mostly open, and the mails arriving about their usual hours.

The Traveller's Coach on its way from Bristol to Gloucester was literally blown over by a gust of wind.

Mad. Couter.

BOMBAY MARINE.

EAST INDIA HOUSE 13TH MARCH.

A special Court this day assembled at the requisition of nine proprietors "to inquire, "whether in the present state of the Hon'ble "Company's Empire in the East, the condition of the naval force, called the Bombay "Marine, was such as the welfare of the "Country, and the interests of the Hon'ble "Company demanded."

Captain Maxfield in a speech of considerable length, detailed the various grievances of the Bombay Marine, showed in what respects it had been neglected, and alleged as a consequence of such neglect that the pirates in the Persian Gulf had since 1812 increased in numbers and audacity, and had done much injury to the interests of the Hon'ble Company—The Hon'ble member in conclusion moved for the production of various papers relative to the regulations of the Court of Directors, for their Bombay Marine, and for other documents which would establish what he had advanced.

Col. Stanhope, seconded the motion and observed that though the oldest, the Bombay Marine was the most neglected service of the Hon'ble Company—that the subject of its grievances had been brought under the notice of the Court of Directors so long back as 1824, yet nothing had been done to redress them; the gallant Colonel then eulogized the service, and showed that its rights of precedence had been unjustly infringed on.

Sir J. Doyle thought the subject should be left in the hands of the Directors, but gave the gallant mover great credit for agitating it.

The Chairman concurred in Sir John's suggestion. He had formerly stated, and he now repeated, that the Court of Directors were studiously engaged (for a very long time it was true) in concocting measures, for the improvement of the Bombay Marine. Their operations had been retarded however by a laudable jealousy on the part of H. M.'s Navy which was now, he had the satisfaction to state, overcome, attributable, mainly to the kind assistance of the Noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty. Such being the case he thought the Court ought to adopt the course advised by the gallant General. The Hon'ble Chairman was not contented with the expression of that opinion He replied to the various statements made by the mover; and concluded by proposing as an amendment that it was a as injudicious as inexpedient to move the discussion of this subject until the plans of the court of Directors were known."

The deputy Chairman seconded the amendment and was followed by several other members who bandied about contradiction as to various facts that had been alleged.

Captain Maxfield stated that the production of the documents, which he called for would set these disputes immediately at rest, he added that he was aware an overwhelming Majority, would crush his motion, he was not so silly as from the first, to imagine it would be carried; but he had brought forward the matter in that Court merely as a channel through which the world would receive and judge of the truth of his assertions.

Mr. S. Dixon and others agreed in the amendment, but begged that the word "injudicious" might be expunged.

The Chairman answered that he in fact intended his amendment as a censure, he would not alter his amendment, sooner than do so, he would sacrifice the good opinion of the Court, tho' at the present time he stood so much in need of it, being about to quit the direction by rotation and it was thus his immediate interest to secure their votes for his re-election. Sir George concluded by suggesting the necessity of taking steps effectually to check interminable discussions agitated by Gentlemen whose only pleasure was to hear themselves speak.

Several Members next spoke but to very little purpose.

When Sir Charles Forbes, with a commendable wish to preserve undiminished the privilege of wordy discussion, observed, that the debate had branched into a very important question. No less than whether proprietors in opposition to the Chairman should not be deprived of their rights, and prevented altogether from bringing forward motions,

Captain Maxfield again spoke, and said that he cared not for the censure conveyed in the amendment. It was sure to be carried said he, even though it had been much more harsh and illiberal. He would gain a triumph by the amendment being carried, in as much as it would prove to the world, that the Court were afraid to let the truth appear. The amendment was carried by a large majority.

THE TIMES,—MARCH 8, 1827.

REJECTION OF THE CATHOLIC BILL—AND STATE OF THE CABINET, &c.

The Catholic question, then, is once more lost: it is lost in the House of Commons (in which assembly it has, heretofore, been so often carried); negatived, also, in a form and to an extent which may be fearfully contrasted with every previous vote of Parliament for the last 14 years. The House of Commons has not merely said to the 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 of their degraded fellow-subjects in England and Ireland, who have been periodically, or rather incessantly, crying to them for help—"We will not now emancipate you; we will "not promise when you shall be emancipated, "or whether you shall at any future time obtain that blessing; but, distressed as you "are, and distracted as is the whole community of which you constitute so much the "larger portion, we will not even take your "prayers into our consideration." Such has, in effect been the language of the House of Commons on this most memorable occasion. The proposal of Sir Francis Burdett was no more than an acknowledment that there existed a necessity for taking the penalties inflicted upon the Catholics of the empire into immediate consideration; and the representatives of the people of England have declared that it is needless to consider them!

We shall not now undertake the nauseous office of arguing, for the hundredth time, the merits of this long-exhausted question. To any one who witnessed or read the last debate, and had the faculty of comparison in him; and employed that useful power in weighing and appreciating the speeches in favour of Sir Francis Burdett's resolution, and against it, and who, finally, after being furnished with the materials of a constrast so unparalleled in the history of political discussion, was told that the majority had voted *against* that principle, in support of which Burdett and Plunkett, and Brougham and Canning had spoken,—to such a man—to all such men—to the whole world, it must be obvious that the Catholic question has little chance of being decided on any ground of right or reasoning, of justice or wisdom, but on necessity alone—on imminent and sordid necessity.

When the loss of Ireland stares gentlemen in the face, and the Orangemen, who never gave quarter, begin to cry for it;—when Ferdinand, exulting in this new proof on the part of English heretics, of a stupidity which far eclipses his own, shall feel emboldened by the curses of a desperate nation upon their stubborn oppressors, to insult more grossly, and provoke more daringly than ever, the known principles and feelings of the British Government, until he *forces* this country into war;—when the Bourbon King of France, in defence of his cousin beyond the Pyreneess shall become, as he will soon become, the ally of the Spanish House of Bourbon, and add French troops with a French navy to the dormant or doubtful resources of the Camarilla;—when Russia presses the Orange Cabinet of Mr. Peel upon the East, and the United States, with their neutral right and Goulburn boundary, upon the West;—when the Irish priesthood, following up their triumphant appeal to the 40s. voters, shall issue another mandate to the same class of parishioners, forbidding the Irish peasantry, who now constitute the bulk of the British army, *to enlist*,—then will illustrious, and learned, and right honourable Tories be taught the full import of that fatal vote into which they have dragooned their dependents.

A "dragoned" majority is a strong expression—is it on that account less correct? Is it not true that the Treasury summons on this occasion ran in a strain more decided and peremptory than ever; enjoining attendance on the night fixed for the debate "upon the most vital question of the session!" And when has issued this overbearing authority? Lord Liverpool was in abeyance. In whose name, then were delivered these commands? If Mr. Canning had any real power, why should not the summouses have desired a vote in favour of the Honourable Baronet's resolution, instead of one "in the negative?" The battle, then, was for Mr. Peel, and the substantial power of the Cabinet rests elsewhere than in the hands of Mr. Canning. In truth, we know of men of high official rank and station, who declared their sole solicitude to be, not for the rejection of the measure, half so much as for the retention of Mr. Peel in the Cabinet; for had the majority gone against him in both Houses, it is understood that we should have heard immediately of Mr. Peel's resignation. The vote of yesterday morning, therefore, is a vote essentially against the interest of Mr. Canning, What may be that Right Hon. Gentleman's line of conduct in consequence of a result so unsatisfactory, it is not for us to guess. Well assured we are, and is the nation, that the Right Hon. Secretary is that Minister whom this country could least bring herself' to spare at such a moment. Well assured we should wish to be, that the Court were conscious how ill it could do without him,—that is to say, if the Court ambition be to promote, above all things, the public honour and prosperity. It, however, might be a hazardous experiment for Mr. Canning and the noble and right hon. persons who think with him upon the policy to be pursued towards Ireland, to resign at this instant, and leave the field to those of the opposite faction. An exclusively Tory Cabinet, though certain of ultimate overthrow, might hold the reins of office long enough to do inculcalable mischief. Their intrinsic weakness would force them to administer a tenfold *quantum* of corruption. They would rule England profusely, and Ireland despotically. Distrustful of both nations, they would kiss the Hem of the Royal garment here for favour; and across the Channel, they would equally prostrate themselves before the Autocrats of the Orange Lodge, as their fit protectors against an exasperated people. But while this horrrid system was proceeding, and possibly some time before it fell, who knows what the accidents of a precarious life and health might throw as obstructions in the way of Mr. Canning's return to power? Who knows whether his return to power might *then* be capable of redeeming the national fortune? The crisis is delicate. personally and for the public, and we would not add, by overcurious remarks, to the difficulties with which it must environ the Right Hon. Gentleman and the more immediate partners of his policy.

The small majority of 4 was one which the most ordinary accident might have annihilated, and, in truth, it was on the very point of being no majority at all. Two honourable members were detained in the country by the illness of a venerable relation, and more than as many others by various causes, from giving their votes to the Catholics. Mr. Huskisson also, could he have been present, would have added his own vote to the support of the cause which he has so much at heart, and might have turned a doubting mind by his reasoning, if he could have spoken. We find that the defeat, therefore, is not considered a final one, by the friends of emancipation, even for the present session. The Knight of Kerry has given notice of a motion for the 1st of May, engaging the House to fulfil the pledges given at the Union. This is as it should be, for no quibbling can be meaner or more base than that which would exonerate Mr. Pitt and Lord Cornwallis from having held out to the Catholics such *hopes* as induced that body to facilitate the Union. Is it not quite dreadful that the treaty of Limerick and the Union, the two most solemn compacts entered into between Great Britain and the people of Ireland, should both be referred to by the latter as instances of her violated faith? But there is a Power which adjusts and redresses all things, and to it we look for the means of future conciliation between the wrong-doer and his victim.

Foreign News.

AMERICA.

From a gentleman who has a correspondence with Brazil, we have learnt the following circumstances, which we publish with pleasure, as highly creditable to Captain Elliott, and an example worthy of being imitated by all commanders of United States vessels.

At Pernambuco Captain Elliott was requested to give a passage down the coast to a Spanish grandee; and with the expectation of preventing any objections, a private offer was made him of twelve hundred dollars. He replied, in a dignified manner, that no vessel of his country, which he had the honor to command, should ever be converted into a packet; and that he should consider the proposition a premeditated insult, but that such practices had prevailed among certain government vessels along that coast.

At Bahia his ship was run foul of, at anchor, by a Brazilian schooner; and before they got clear, one of his men was killed by falling from aloft, in consequence of one of the Brazillians, (maliciously, it is believed), cutting a rope. The crew of the Cyane were prevented by their officers from revenging his death, as they were much exasperated; and the affair was represented to the president of the province.—Captain E. declared he would remain in the port until he saw the law executed, which he performed, rejecting with contempt a pecuniary consideration offered by the owners of the schooner, to induce him to overlook the injury. He forgave them the fine they were sentenced to pay, for the damage the Cayne had received through the carelessness of their Captain; but took occasion in his correspondence with the government, to urge a point of great interest to the resident American merchants, viz; that they should be allowed to be security for each other in bonding goods at the custom house, without being dependent on the endorsements of the Brazillians. This was granted, as an act of courtesy; and thus our countrymen are placed on a footing, in this respect, with the English.—*Nile's Register.*

We give in another column, for the information of those who take an interest in the relations of the United States with the Powers of Europe, a brief summary of the claims of America on France, and of the negociations which have hitherto been carried on concerning those claims.

It will be seen, by a persual of the summary, that the questions which the United States have to settle with France are of great importance, and the conduct of France hitherto affords just grounds of complaint to the Americans.

We may add a fact in illustration of the injustice which some American citizens have suffered.—A part of a cargo of cotton which had been provisionally seized in the Netherlands by the authority of the Government of Napoleon, was bought by a Belgian (in the expectation that the seizure would be set aside) without warranty. The seizure was confirmed, and the Belgian lost his money—for the time. But on the return of peace, the Belgian was repaid his money with interest, under the treaty which bound France to indemnify the subjects of the Allied Powers, whose property had been illegally sequestrated; but the American owners of the rest of the cargo have not got, and appear, as the negociations have proceeded, unlikely to get, a farthing in compensation for the loss of it.

The manner in which the Government of the United States has allowed the claims of its citizens, to a vast amount, to be trifled with and delayed upon any or no pretext, shew that the Americans have little of that anxiety to find a subject for war, which some politicians here seem persuaded they posses. The wish and the interest of America are for peace, but if any war were likely to be declared on the part of that country, France is the European nation which has given it the chief grounds of complaint. As to England—America may conceive that we have not been generous or friendly, but she cannot pretend that we have not been perfectly just. France has been most unjust, and almost insultingly so.

PARIS, MARCH 8.—The English Journal, the *Courier*, reported a few days ago, that a notice had been posted at Lloyd's Coffee House, according to which the Government of the United States was preparing armaments, which were directed against France; and it was added; that letters from Washington stated that the American Ambassador at Paris had received from his Government orders to reiterate the demand of 40 millions, as an indemnity for the confiscations of American property, which took place during Buonaparte's Government. It is desirable that the Ministry should give some explanations which might give confidence to our merchants on his head.

A Spaniard of Old Castile has invented a steam-gun, which discharges a hundred balls per minute.

Portugal

(From the Quotidienne.)

MADRID, FEB. 20.—A Russian Courier arrived here lately, & we are informed that the despatches which he brings are highly satisfactory. The *Gazette* of Madrid contains an answer to the English *Courier*, which had pretended that every thing was over in portugal, thanks to the energy displayed against Spain by Mr. Canning. Our *Gazette* declares that Spain owns no other influence but that of its Sovereign, who is himself independent of all foreign domination.

MADRID, FEB. 22.—(Private Correspondence.)—The same men who affirmed that Portugal had been completely evacuated by the Royalists now agree that the latter have concentrated their forces in the province of Tras-os-Montes; according to them, Gen. Silveira had arrived at Valladolid, but they now admit that he is at Chaves at the head of a considerable body of troops. Certain documents have been received here, which tend greatly to calm the alarms which the friends of legitimacy felt throughout Europe. The Royalists have in fact, effected their retreat in the province of Tras-os-Montes, but that is owing to the approach of the English. The Minho is an open country, favourable to the regular troops, and particularly to the cavalry and artillery. To deprive the English of this sort of advantage, or at least to render it of little use, the Royalist Generals have retired on the frontiers of Tras-os-Montes, all the forts and entrances of which they guard, and hold in their possession. These facts are admitted by the *Lisbon Gazette*, which say that the Royalists in arms are very numerous. The same journal states that General Augeja complained of the Spanish Governor of Tuy, for having received, without disarming them, a small body of the Royalist troops, General Eguia must give satisfaction on this subject, for he is at present at a distance from the frontiers, with a large force.

A regiment of provincial militia has left Zamora to proceed into Galicia.

The Spanish troops that are to assemble on the frontiers of Portugal are estimated at 50,000 men.

(From the Constitutional.)

MADRID, FEB. 22.—Private Correspondence.—The Government seemed willing to keep its promise by disarming the Portuguese rebels who enter our territory and sending them back, but soon discovered that such disarming could only affect about one hundred men, while the entry of others on different points was permitted by the Spanish troops, who also suffered those that had entered to go in small divisions to the South of the province of Tras-os-Montes, and join the troops of Teles Jordao. We must, however, acknowledge that our Government have ceased to expect any thing from the insurgents; they have turned all their attention to the Cabinet of Vienna which they hope to be able to bring to second their views, not only by preventing Don Miguel from embarking for Brazil, but even by sending this Prince out of Spain. In the mean time preparations for war are pressed on with great ardour and surprising activity. It is, that independently of the extraordinary contributions, there arrives to us very large sums from a foreign country, which sums come generally from the ports of France by way of Bayonne, Bilboa, and Santander.

By letters from Vittoria and Irun, announcing the receipt of arms and equipments we learn that we shall shortly be in a state to oppose the Government of Don Pedro. All the officers in active service are recalled to their regiments, and orders are given to the Inspectors General of all the armies, to replace such officers as are absent on foreign commissions by those who had an unlimited leave of absence. It is rumoured that the public functionaries under fifty years of age, will be compelled to enrol themselves in the volunteer corps, which would add a third to the numerical force of these regiments. Villamil, Commander of the Royalist volunteers of Madrid, has been arrested for having said that his troops could not be reckoned upon.

(Extract of a Private Letter.)—A great deal has been said within the last four days respecting the affairs of Portugal. Several English regiments have, it is reported, had an engagement with the Portuguese Royalists, and defeated them: but the Aid-de-Camp of General Chuton was killed in the action.

The Inspector General of Artillery has been ordered by Government to purchase, either in the national or foreign manufactories, a great quantity of arms enough for all the militia lately put into motion: and all the troops of the levy of 24.000, which is at present going on, are to be equipped without delay. And orders have been given to the Treasurer General Don Gaspard Remisa, and to all the Treasurers of the provinces not to make any payment however urgent or sacred it may be, for any other object than the habiliments, equipments and pay of the troops.

It is ordered that 60,000 men shall cover the frontiers of Portugal, distributed in the following head quarters:—Valencia, d'Alcantara, Benavento or Salamanca, Orenes and Tuy. If we may judge from what is passing at the office of the Minister of War, these forces will be augmented by a corps of reserve proportioned to the army itself.

The muskets sent from France have already arrived to the number of 50,000. which, however, we are assured, does not form the half of what is ordered. Whether or not there be exaggeration in these rumours the fact is, that the foundation for them is quite true.

It becomes every day more and more problematical what right or occasion we had to involve or embroil ourselves in their concerns.

Madras Govt. Gazette.

REBEL-BIOGRAPHY.

VISCOUNT MONTE ALEGRE,

His name is Luiz Vaz: he married the daughter of General Bacelar, and by his marriage became Visconde de Montealegre, as she inherited her father's fortune and title His character as a military man stands very low, as he never was employed during the Peninsular war, but as an Aide-camp to his father-in-law, who had a stationary command in Beira.

VILLA GRACIA.

His name is José Vaz; he began his employments as a juiz de fora, in Moncorvo (a civil magistrate). When he was appointed a Corregidor in Penafiel, he showed an attachment to the French, who were then masters of Portugal. When the insurrection at Oporto in 1808 sent the French out of Portugal. Mr. Corregidor Vaz was ordered to be arrested by the Government of Oporto, and was for some time kept in the Relacao's prison at Oporto. General Bacelar interested on his behalf. as Jose Vaz was brother to Luiz. Vaz. Bacelar's son-in-law. General Bacelar made the Oporto Government believe that his services were great, and required that José Vaz should be pardoned. Government screened him from a prosecution. This Josè Vaz joined Amarante's party (now the Marquis of Chaves), and having his son Miguel Vaz killed in the affair of Redeal, between Amarante and Luiz de Rego, in 1823; as a reward of his services against the Constitution, he was appointed a Viscount and a pensionary Commander of the order of Christ. It was under his direction that Braganza was ordered to prepare a heavy contribution in 1823. These two Viscounts belong to a family of Villa Real, known in Portugal by the Casa do Arco.

VISCOUNT DE VARZEN.

His name is Bernando da Silveira, a cousin of Conde de Amarante, the father of Chaves. Bernado da Silveira has married a sister of Chaves. This individual was a long time employed near his old relative the old Conde de Amarante, as Quarter-master-General, but never appeared at the head of a regular army during the Peninsular war, except in some militia movements. He is considered the cleverest of the Silveiras but his character is of the most abandoned principles in politics, as being a member of the Cortes in 1823, and having sat in the palace of Necessidades, he accepted the command of the army, that advanced to Lisbon to destroy the very Cortes of which he was an effective member. Having made the best professions of his loyalty to the Princess Regent, as soon as he found the moment propitious to advancing his power, he joined the rebels, and was a leader of their army against that very Government that had given him the command of the Beira province.

"We, the undersigned Irish Roman Catholics of Lisbon, having seen an article in *The Times* newspaper of the 2d instant, denouncing us as the "most furious enemies of freedom'—as 'caballers' against the existing Government,—abettors of arbitary power, and as 'moving Heaven and earth' to prevent the Portuguese people from enjoying the gift of liberty,—deem it due to ourselves and to our country utterly and indignantly to deny the truth of that statement which we solemly affirm to be a foul, false, and malignant slander, totally destitute of foundation,

"Mingled with other British subjects in a foreign land, there is nothing in our political principles or conduct to call for a distinction, and the animadversions of *The Times*, apparently for the purpose of stigmatizing us, calumniating our religion and injuring our country, we conceive to be uncandid, unwarrantable, invidious, and unjust.

"We likewise further declare. that, yielding to no class of persons in ardent attachment to civil and religious liberty, we would willingly extend to others the blessings we prize highly ourselves; and we do fervently hope, that the free institutions restoreo to this country by a beneficent Monarch, may prove permanent in duration, and productive of those advantages which well-regulated freedom has been even found to produce"

VARIETIES.

REMINISCENCES OF A YOUNG FENCIBLE.

FIFTEEN years of age—a warrior of fifteen!—Eight and twenty years are passed away, and in those years it was my lot to mingle in scenes of carnage in every quarter of the world. The active bustle of a military life has obliterated dates from my recollection. I cannot trace the regular order of the various sceness as they occurred, yet they often flash upon my memory with all the vividness of a yesterday's occurrence. It was impossible that it should be otherwise. Just emerging from my childish years, I was launched from the peaceful mountains of my native country, Scotland, not to witness merely, but to share in the horrors of a sanguinary civil war. At fifteen, I entered into a regiment of Fencibles, and, being a tolerable proficient in music, was appointed one of the band. The regiment was soon after ordered to Ireland, during the rebellion of 1798, and thither of course I accompanied it. New Ross was the first place where it fell to my lot to witness human beings shedding human blood; and, not being politician enough to calculate its necessity, I shuddered with horror. I have since, Heaven knows, been cured of this weakness! The rebels advanced upon New Ross at daybreak, and soon made themselves masters of it, notwithstanding a spirited resistance on the part of the military force then in possession. In the course of the day, a reinforcement arrived, and the military again advanced to meet the rebels. The conflict was bloody, but of short duration—they again retreated; but a third contest placed the Irish once more in possession of the town. Instead, however, of taking advantage of their success, they supplied themselves with whiskey, and soon became an irregular and riotous mob, utterly deaf to that control upon which only their safety depended. This state of things soon reached the ears of the regular troops, who under cover of the night reentering the town with little or no resistance, or nothing that deserved to be so called, massacred the unfortunate wretches. They were literally shot like sparrows in the streets. I did not before credit it was in my nature to take life from an unresisting fellow creature, yet my sword (for as a bandman I carried no musket) was stained with the blood of my fellow men. As soon as the horrors of the time were over, and I had retired from the scene of slaughter, I vainly endeavoured to close my eyes in sleep. Every circumstance I had witnessed in the course of the preceding day and night was again acted before me; and as I gazed on my sword wet with human gore, I wept with a mixed sensation of horror and regret. Alas! these were then but the feelings of a child—I have since walked through the world in a field of blood with a heart and hand equally unshrinking—a perfect soldier!

A short time after the battle of New Ross, our regiment was ordered to the North, and at daybreak we commenced our march to the beautiful air of "Croppies lie down." About a mile from the town we ceased to play, and the morning being remarkably fine, it was impossible not to feel an exhilaration of spirits as the grey dawn broke upon landsapes beautiful as the eye ever beheld. Eager to enjoy it to the utmost, and little dreaming of danger at that moment hovering near us, with three of my companions I walked considerably ahead of the band, which had advanced some hundred yards before the main body of the regiment. Suddenly the tops of the walls along the road by which we were proceeding, became as it were animated—while on either hand a horde of our enemies rushed out and surrounded us. The master of the band was with us, and displayed upon this occasion a degree of firmness (some, perhaps, will say of folly) worthy a better fate. We had scarcely time to recollect ourselves, so sudden was the attack, when we were disarmed and defenceless. "Down on your knees and pray for success to Erin and down with King George!" cried a man who apparently acted as leader. "never," cried the master of the band with a stern voice and unbending aspect—in another moment he was a corpse. I felt by no means in a comfortable situation, and feared that the refusal of the master of the band would be taken as the refusal of us all. I remembered the old proverb, "The better part of valour is discretion," and my mind was so benevolently disposed—in such a state of perfect Christian charity—that I verily believe I should have prayed for the very Devil, had it been required. I felt considerably relieved when the same command was issued to my companion who stood next me; and fearful of his following the example of the deceased, I ventured to give him a slight nudge with my elbow. Whether he took this as a stimulus to follow the heroic example with had been shown us, or whether he took it as it was really meant, I know not; but certain it is that I respired with greater freedom as I heard him give utterance, upon his knees, to the prescribed prayer. His life was spared, as was also mine, together with that of our remaining comrade, upon the same conditions.

We were immediately ordered to accompany our new masters, who, turning from the main road, crossed the country with a rapidity which totally baffled pursuit, and with which, young and active as I then was, I was scarcely able to keep pace. In the course of a few hours we reached the main body, of which our captors formed merely a detachment. In all, they consisted apparently of about nine thousand men, irregularly armed, and worse disciplined. What their plans were I could, of course, at that time only surmise; though when my attention was subsequently drawn to the situation of the country, its history for the two years previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, the capture of its projectors, and the proceedings of the army with which I was a prisoner, unconnected with those of any of the other bodies which were in motion through out the country, I perceived that there was no fixed plan of operation. They sought to engage the King's troops wherever they met them, under any circumstances that would give them a reasonable hope of success. With this view they determined to pursue the regiment from which I had been so unfortunately captured. In preparing for the march, they very unceremoniously placed a load of the luggage upon my shoulders, and bade me carry it. At this moment I observed an officer, for such I took him to be by his green uniform and gentlemanly appearance, passing the spot where I and my companions were about to be converted into beasts of burden. I immediately assumed courage to address him, and said, that it was hard that prisoners should be treated so harshly; that if we had been captured by Frenchmen, we should have been more honourably treated. At that period that system of horrible and indiscriminate massacre had not been commenced by both parties, which subsequently so disgraced and degraded both, even below the level of the brute creation. My appeal was heard favourably, and the camp equipage, if such it could be called, was ordered to be taken from off our shoulders. Just then the officer observing my clarionet at my side, immediately requested that I would give him a specimen of my performance. "Croppies lie down," as I have already said, is a very beautiful air; and I had assisted that morning in playing it to the regiment to which I belonged. I had just presence of mind enough to recollect that it might no be equally acceptable to the company in which I now found myself. I had a tolerable knack of accommodating myself to circumstance; and, although "The green flag flying before us" was a treasonable air, I played it with such skill as to call forth the warmest applauses from the enthusiastic patriot to whom I had addressed myself. The rebels, too, were all passionately fond of music, as what Irishman, even in the hut to the palace, is not? They immediately showed themselves anxious to heap favours upon me. They were delighted; and my comrades, perceiving my good fortune, before I had concluded, joined me upon their instruments, and thus shared in the subsequent applauses, which were lavished unsparingly upon us. I do not stop to inquire whether I was guilty of treason in thus acting; I leave that to such heroes as the master of the band;—prudence and self-preservation were my motto, and I acted accordingly.

We were soon ready to march, and set out in any thing but regular order. Several hours passed, and night overtook us without coming up with the troops we were seeking to encounter. We halted for the night upon a hill commanding an extensive prospect of the surrounding country; and patrols having been stationed, I was ordered, together with my fellow-prisoners, to attend in the tent (almost the only one in this army of enthusiasts) of the chieftain, while he was at dinner with the principal officers under his command. The banquet—for although it was plain, yet the profusion of every thing entitled it to that appellation—gave me an opportunity of observing the manners of the men who had embarked their lives in the desperate attempt of altering the destinies of a nation—desperate it certainly was, when guided by such men as those, for whose amusement I was now exerting my musical talents.

Mr. ——, the leader of this army (there may be many who will read this, who can fill up the blank) had been a respectable tradesman in Dublin. He was a gentlemanly man, about four or five and thirty years of age, of a disposition far too unenergetic for the circumstances in which he was placed, and possessing but few characteristics adapted to the commander of an army; still he was by no means deficient in talent, and could point out clearly what ought to be done in particular emergencies; but he was totally deficient in firmness. He would surrender his own better opinion, even when conscious of its rectitude, rather than act upon it in opposition to the sentiments of those around him. Decision of character he wanted, and consequently his orders were disobeyed with impunity. He had not the heart to put a few persons to death for such disobedience, although the fate of all whom he commanded depended upon a such wholesome severity. Mistaken humanity ruined him, and was also the ruin of his followers. With feelings certainly not interested in the success of his enterprises, how often have I burned with indignation at beholding men charged with the fate of their cause, and with the lives of thousands depending upon their prudence, valour, and ingenuity, basely sacrificing at the shrine of Bacchus, when their thoughts should have been actively employed in concerting measures for the successful issue of the desperate project, in which every thing valuable to them in life at least was involved.

The leader of these men (I cannot call them soldiers) set an example of temperance, by never drinking any thing but water; and as soon as he had dined, always rose from the table and quitted the tent. So far from following this example, his absence became the signal for the commencement of debauchery. The rebel army was never short of provisions; wherever they approached, carts loaded with provisions were despatched to meet them. This advantage, however, had an accompanying evil, which more than counteracted its usefulness,—those carts had each a *quantum*

Continued in the second Supplement.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAAY GAZETTE.

WEDESDAY 25TH JULY 1827

Continued from the Supplement.

sufficit of whiskey, which was a most potent ally to the King's troops, and tended mainly, and much more than is acknowledged, to their success in conquering a brave though undisciplined people.

One evening, after the rebel leader had, according to his usual custom, left the dinner-tent, the officers indulged somewhat more freely than ordinary in their potations. Suddenly a quarrel arose between two of them, in which, however, all interfered; and before order was restored by the return of the chieftain, some severe wounds had been given and received. As soon as the disorderly set had been dispersed to their quarters, the chieftain seated himself upon a form, and in a melancholy mood leaned his head upon his hand, with his elbow resting upon the table. I had been, as usual, playing on the clarionet prior to the commencement of the squabble, and still remained in the tent after all the others had departed. I rose also to be gone, but the noise of my footsteps caused the chieftain to turn round. "Hah!" said he, "Mac——, are you here? Come, play me something to drive away the vapours— something to raise my spirits. Mine are as much too low as theirs are too elevated." I hastened to obey him, and played the then rebel march ("The green flag flying,") which I concluded would produce the desired effect. I soon found myself mistaken, He desired me to cease. "Have done cried he: "the time will never come when, as I once fondly hoped, I should march to that air and plant the standard of my Country's freedom on the loftiest pinnacle of Dublin Castle. Daily experience convinces me that I have embarked my life in a fruitless undertaking."

"Then why not save your own life by abandoning it?" I asked somewhat timidly.

"And leave eight or nine thousand poor wretches to be indiscrimenately slaughtered?" he replied. "I may not," he continued in a bitter tone, "be enabled to preserve them; but it were worse than murder to leave them to be governed by those who cannot govern themselves."

He paused, and then suddenly asked if I had ever witnessed such scenes in an English camp?

"No," I replied, "nor if I were the commander should they be ever repeated here."

"How could you prevent them, where temptations are so plentiful?"

"Simply thus: I would first issue an order that no spirits should be brought into the camp, under pain of death. I would also order that any officer, discovered in a state of inebriety, should be put to death."

"Such an order has been issued, and the following day most of the officers were intoxicated as usual:

"In that case I would order every tenth man of them to be shot, and no intreaty should induce me to spare a single life of those upon whom the lot had fallen."

"Suppose the officer whom you desired to see the sentence executed were to refuse?"

"As the leader of a rebel army, with no higher authority to appeal to, I would shoot him with my own hand, and command obedience from another."

He shook his head—continued to be as usual, kind and humane, and his whole army was drunk regularly every evening.

One night, while the entire army was thus "disguised," as they say in Ireland, a regiment of the King's troops was announced to be marching upon the camp. It is impossible to describe the scene that ensued—all was "confusion worse confounded." "In the name of Heaven," cried the chieftain, coming towards myself and my two fellow-prisoners, "what can be done?—I always thought we should one day or other be thus surprised."

I trust that I may be at liberty to ascribe my own actions, even where they may seem indefensible, to the best possible motive. I felt pity for the situation of one who had always treated me with extreme kindness, and accordingly told him that he had better ride along the line, and pick out those who appeared to be least intoxicated, and form them in to line—he did so, and very speedily had a front rank of about one thousand men. A gentleman, who shall be nameless now, because he held no commission in the rebel service, acted upon that occasion as second in command, and formed a second rank somewhat superior to the first in point of numbers, though more variable in their positions, from the effects of the "*cratur*," of which they had been taking a drop. Two other gentlemen, who had very little business to interfere, attempted to form a third rank, but the attempt was ineffectual, and all were bundled off, bag and baggage, in a squad, with a very unmartial-like appearance; for though the squad retreated, it was still any thing but a military retreat.

The imposing aspect of these two lines caused the King's troops to halt, and night coming on, the rebel army took advantage of its shadows to effect a retreat. I subsequently became a favourite, and was treated with the greatest confidence by the Chieftain, while I continued a prisoner with him, which was only for three weeks after the retreat to which I have alluded. The manner in which I became once more attached to my regiment was rather singular. The army entered the town of ——* by night. It was defenceless, and there was of course no opposition to our entrance. I was dispatched at the head of a party, of which my two comrades formed a par, to liberate the prisoners confined in the jail, and having done so, what was my astonishment, on making my exit from the gates, to find myself in the midst of a troop of British cavalry! It was my good fortune to be always gifted with presence of mind. I accordingly made a virtue of necessity; and acquainted the commander that the rebels were in possession of the place. It was a singular fact that both parties had entered the town in the dark at the same time, and that neither was aware of the neighbourhood of the other. He was astonished at the intelligence, and gave immediate orders to attack them. The rebels, however, had already evacuated the town—their intelligence being earlier than that of the King's troops. Indeed it was surprising how rapidly information was conveyed amongst the rebels during the whole period of the rebellion. I was questioned as to the manner in which I had become their prisoner, and told my story as candidly as prudence and a due regard to personal safety would permit. It was plausible, it was believed, and I was sent to rejoin my regiment.

G. J. N.

(To be Continued.)

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—WEDNESDAY

CRIM. CON.

DAUNCEY v. BERKELEY.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, Thomas Dauncey, against the defendant, William Fitzhardinge Berkeley, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife.

M. SCARLETT stated the case. The plaintiff, he said, was a Woollen Merchant and manufacturer, and brought this action to recover at the hands of the Jury, such damages as they should think him entitled to, for an injury as deep and malignant as could be inflicted on any man. The defendant was a gentleman better known to them than the plaintiff; he was, as they must have heard, distinguished for his love of gallantry, the owner of a vast fortune and large estates in Gloucestershire; he was the son of the Earl of Berkeley, and, as it was pretended, the inheritor of his title; he was, in fact, in every way a favourite of fortune, and adorned by all those accomplishments likely to render him a successful seducer. The plaintiff, it appeared, had been married to the unfortunate lady whose conduct occasioned the present proceedings in the year 1815; and it so happened that the marriage took place in the church opposite to the very Hall in which they were then sitting. The plaintiff was then 30 years of age, and his wife 21. She was the daughter of respectable parents residing in Hereford; her eldest brother was in India, and her youngest enjoyed a very competent fortune. —The plaintiff had four children; he and his wife, for many years after their marriage, lived in the greatest harmony; she bestowed on him that sort of affection which was the pride of a married man, and which always communicated happiness to both. Of these children, three were now living, and to these the unfortunate wife had behaved with the fondest regard, even after she became in some measure estranged from her husband. The plaintiff and she passed sometime in Gloucestershire, during which he carried on the business of a cloth manufacturer; and in 1825, it appeared they lived at the village of Berkeley, in that county. It was in the summer of that year, that the connexion between the defendant and Mrs. Dauncey was supposed to have first commenced. Up to that time she and her husband lived in uninterrupted harmony; he not suspecting or doubting her fidelity, and she bestowing on him all the fondness which the most affectionate wife could bless her husband with. The defendant was the owner of a Castle situate near that village, and celebrated for its magnificence and the beauty of its scenery; and the defendant himself was not less celebrated for the happy (the Learned Gentleman was about to say, but rather for the voluptuous) life which he spent there. Every thing which could give delight to the senses, amuse the imagination, or captivate the feeling, was to be found there. It was to be compared only to the Palace of Comus, in which it was related by the Poet that an enchanter dwelt, who, by his wiles and sorcery, endeavoured to bewitch whoever came within the sphere of his enchantment. If once the victim tasted the fatal cup, he was lost for ever—he became on the instant brutalized; he was deprived of his senses, and reduced to the level of a mere beast—so powerful & soul debasingwas the effect of that Circean draught. The very same thing might be said of the Castle of Colonel Berkeley; for nothing, if the Learned Gentleman was correctly informed, could be more difficult, than for a female to enter that castle, and return again without taint to society. This was, unfortunately, the case with the lady whose conduct was now before them. She had not been able to withstand this witchery to which others before her had fallen victims. It was impossible, the Learned Gentleman admitted, to say when the intimacy between Colonel Berkeley and Mrs. Dauncey commenced, or how their acquaintance originated, but it was clear, that it had come to a guilty maturity in May 1826. The plaintiff was a man too humble in his circumstances to have any social intercourse with the defendant, possessing, as he did, a vast fortune, and splendid castle, to which the plaintiff could not be ambitious of the honour of entering on terms of intimacy —still less could he dream of having the defendant at his own humble table, However, this much was evident that in April 1825, the plaintiff's wife was sufficiently acquainted with the defendant to be able to recognize him, for on the last day of that month, or on the first of the next, Mrs. Dauncey, whilst walking with her sister, then 18 years old, and who was since married to a relation of the plaintiff, met the Colonel; he opened a gate for her leading into a field near the Castle; the Colonel was then known to Mrs. Dauncey, although the sister had not the slightest knowledge of his person. There was, on the part of the defendant, an apparent affection, as of the plaintiff's wife was unknown to him, he announced himself as Colonel Berkeley, and offered to shew them the grounds; and it was clear from the signs that passed between them, that there existed some previous acquaintance, indeed there could be no doubt but that the sister was used as a cover to enable them to carry on their amour with the more safety, A few evenings after this interview with the Colonel, Mrs. Dauncey and her sister went to the Castle a second time; they entered the garden, where they met the defendant and another gentleman. The defendant and Mrs, Dauncey walked together, and by some means he effected a seperation between them, and the sister, was left in charge of the other gentleman. The defendant and Mrs. Dauncey went up the steps of some building, and were a considerable time together. Their absence occasioned great anxiety on the part of the sister. On another occasion, when the two sisters met Colonel Berkely and the same gentleman in the garden, the sister, shortly after their entering the garden, lost sight of Mrs. Dauncey and the Colonel. She endeavoured for a considerable time, but without success, to discover them; at length she heard the voice as if of some person struggling, on approaching the spot from whence the noise proceeded, she saw her sister and the defendant together, her sister's cloak was lying on some steps, and the Colonel was smoothing down her bonnet; they all proceeded after this into the castle, accompanied still by the gentleman, who, like a most faithful Squire, still attended his Knight. The Colonel proposed that the ladies should play on some instrument, and it would be proved that, whilst the sister was engaged at play, the Colonel retired with Mrs, Dauncey, and when Miss Dalton (the sister) went after them, she discovered them in a room without a light. To the plaintiff, of course, these circumstances were unknown, although it was well known to many, that for some time before and after, meetings took place between Colonel Berkeley and his wife, but never in the house of the husband. Of the crime of violating hospitality he must acquit the defendant. In the early part of the year following Mr. Dauncey and his wife went to Cheltenham, he being then in embarrassed circumstances; and the Jury would find the defendant still pursuing his game; they would hear that he there made an appointment with her, and took her into his apartment in a house, in which they remained for a considerable time; he (Mr. Scarlett) would ask the Jury, if this single fact was not sufficient to assure them of the reasonableness of this action, and the plaintiff of his misery? Whilst the unfortunate man was down at Cheltenham, another of his wife's sisters came to visit him, and she would tell the Jury that she at once noticed an alteration in the conduct of Mrs. Dauncey, such an alteration as invariably follows a deviation from chastity, a disregard to her domestic affairs, a loss, of affection for her children, and a falling off of duty and respect for her husband. This sister inquired into the cause of this lamentable change, and then heard that Mrs. Dancey had been seen with Colonel Berkley. She questioned her younger sister on the subject, and she admitted the melancholy truth. When the poor husband was informed of this, he quitted his house. When he heard that his bed had been violated, he fled from her who had been cause of his degradation and misery, and never saw her since. This was not a case, the Learned Gentleman admitted, in which the plaintiff could show a laboured train of seduction; he could not show to the Jury that his confidence had been abused, and his hospitality violated by a man on whom he bestowed the one, and lavished the other; but the could complain to them of his having lost the tender affection of his wife, the mother of his children.

The first witness called was—

Sarah Dauncey: Was present at the marriage of Miss Ann Dalton with the plaintiff in 1815, at the Church of St. Lawrence opposite the Court House; the witness is the sister of Mrs. Thomas Dauncey, and his now married to the plaintiff's brother; Mrs. Dauncey, is now 30, and the plaintiff 27. The relations of both parties were present at the marriage, which was one of afection; the witness's father resided at Walford, and Mr. Thomas Dauncey, the plaintiff, who was a cloth-factor, resided in London; the witness visited the plaintiff and his wife whilst in London; they had four children, and lived in the most affectionate terms; one of the children was since dead, In 1819, the plaintiff came down to Dursley, in Gloucestershire, were the witness at the time lived; up to the year 1826, nothing could be more warm than the regard which the plaintiff and his wife seemed to have for each other. In last summer (continued the witness, I visited them at Cheltenham, and remarked that Mrs, Dauncey had not the same affection for her children as she before had. I was instantly struck with the alteration in her manner. I have another sister named Eliza, who is since married to a relation of the plaintiff's; my sister had been for some time living in the house of the plaintiff; before I went down to Cheltenham I heard some reports which induced me to question my youngest sister Eliza and she then communicated to me some matters connected with Mrs. Dauncey and Colonel Berkeley; I heard those things on a Friday evening, and on the next day I informed Mr. Dauncey of them; he quitted his house on hearing of them, and went to London on the following day; as well as I can recollect, this occurred on the 17th of July; the communication made a deep impression on poor Mr. Dauncey, and I am sure that he never saw his wife since.

Cross-examined by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL: My sister, Mrs. Dauncey is three years older than I am; Mr. Dauncey might have been a bankrupt before he went down to Dursley; whilst at Dursley he carried on business as a cloth-factor; from thence he went to reside at Roxtors; he was occasionally obliged to come up to London, but I can't say how long he remained in town—perhaps sometimes he staid a week, and other times for a fortnight; the next place to which he removed was Berkeley, which is about five miles distant; he resided in this last place for a year, and I visited them, whilst there, about once in every three months; from Berkeley they went to Cheltenham; I never saw any appearance of business being carried on at the house of the plaintiff, either at Berkeley or Cheltenham.

James Dauncey, the husband of the last witness, was next examined by the COMMON SERJEANT. The witness said, that he was the brother of the plaintiff, and had frequent opportunities of seeing the conduct of the plaintiff towards his wife; it was affectionate in the extreme; he, in fact, treated her better and more kindly than most husbands were in the habit of doing.—The witness visited him whilst at Berkeley, and he was convinced that he never absented himself from his wife, except on business.

George Dauncey, another of the plaintiff's brothers, deposed nearly to the same effect.

A Mr. Frost was next called: The witness did not appear; upon which the Lord CHIEF JUSTICE observed, that "the Frost was gone."

Mrs. Sarah Robinson and a Mr. Platt were also called, but did not answer to their names.

Mrs. Eliza Dauncey, another sister of the plaintiff's wife, and who is married to his nephew, was examined by Mr, SCARLETT, and deposed to th

* As I am not particularly anxious to identify *myself*, I omit names. Precision might prove somewhat inconvenient.

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on 28 June, 2017

following effect; I am twenty years old; I lived with the plaintiff and my sister at Berkeley, in 1825; I remember having, when in company with my sister in the month May of that year met Colonel Berkeley; my sister pointed him out to me; she looked at him, and he smiled at her; I saw him once before, but would not have known his person; the next time I saw Colonel Berkeley was in a field near a gate; he asked us if he should open the gate for us; my sister said she would be very much obliged to him, and he accordingly opened it; he inquired if we had ever seen the gardens; we answered in the negative, and my sister said that she would be glad to see them when the Colonel was from home, but she said that she had, on a former occasion been in the Castle; my sister and the Colonel fixed on that same evening for her visit to the gardens,; eight o'clock was the time appointed for our going there. We met the Colonel, and he walked with us; there was another gentleman in Company with him; I have since learned that he was a Captain Hammond; we proceeded by a back way to the gardens, and remained there for about an hour and a half; the Colonel and my sister walked together on our entering the gardens; I was prevented by Captain Hammond from following them; the Captain had repeatedly checked me when I was endeavouring to walk as fast as my sister; I lost sight of them after a short while; and afterwards met them at the place at which I had parted from them; all this took place on a Monday, and the next Thursday was fixed for another visit; before we went away on Monday, the Colonel asked us if the plaintiff was at home: my sister said not, but that she expected him home by the time we returned; I again accompanied my sister on Thursday, but a meeting took place between her and the defendant on the Tuesday, at the same place; when my sister and I were walking in a lane near the village we met Capt. Hammond; it was about half-past eight in the evening, the Colonel was at the time in the garden, where we joined him; he and my sister then walked away together, and I lost sight of them for about half an hour; on Thursday we went again, and the Colonel as usual went away with my sister; there is a terrace in the garden; the Colonel and my sister went up some steps towards the terrace, and I walked about with Captain Hammond, and left the other two together; when we returned we could not find them; I was greatly alarmed, and went to look for them; I soon heard my sister's voice, and mentioned the fact to the Captain; he said that it was not her voice but I knew it was and I insisted on going to the spot from whence it proceeded, although Captain Hammond endeavoured to prevent me: I was very anxious to go, because I thought my sister cried as if she were in hysterics, her voice was stifled, and I thought her in distress; I also heard the Colonel's voice; he was leaning, when I saw him, on the parapet wall of the terrace; when I went up, my sister was standing by him, and he had her Leghorn bonnet in his hand; Capt. Hammond followed me up; the Colonel then asked us to go into the Castle my sister consented, and I accompanied her; he said he wish'd to have his piano-forte tried; upon entering the Castle he commenced acting, but I can't say in what character, for I never saw it before; I think it was a tragic character, because he was dying in it [a laugh], and my sister begged earnestly of him not to die; after the dying was over, the Colonel played and asked me to play; whilst I was at the instrument he and my sister went into the next room; I saw them go there; the Colonel said it was for the purpose of hearing the effect of the music [a laugh]; I attempted to follow them, but the Colonel prevented me, observing that they could not hear the music, if no one played; I was nearly half an hour playing, when I again attempted to go after them, but Captain Hammond would not allow me; he put his back up against the door, and I stopped for a moment and made another effort, when he said that I ought to stay where I was, for that they did not want me [a laugh]; when my sister came out of the room, her dress was in disorder, particularly her gown; her hair was also much in disorder; we went away almost immediately after this; when we left home, Mr. Dauncey had been out on business, but he had arrived before us; my sister accounted for her long absence by saying, that she had been detained at her dress-maker's at Dursley; I did not tell any thing of what happened to my brother-in-law; we removed from Berkeley in the following February, but never after that met Colonel Berkeley there; shortly after this last meeting, the plaintiff, his wife, and I, went to France; we went to live at Cheltenham in February, 1826. The witness subsequently admitted, that she had seen Colonel Berkeley with her sister in October, 1825; he went off on the witness's coming up to them. The witness then proceeded as follows: —I met Colonel Berkeley at Cheltenham in July, 1826, on a road leading to the Spa; he spoke to me, and asked me where my sister was, and said, that he would wish very much to see her that same evening; we did meet at Camberry, near the High-street, between 8 and 9 o'clock; he invited my sister to accompany him to some house; he went into Wellington-place, stopped there for a few minutes, and came out of a back entrance in Bath-street, on coming he beckoned to my sister—she joined him, they went down a back passage together, and I saw them enter a house; I returned home immediately; Mr. Dauncey was then at Uley, on business; my sister came home at about eleven o'clock, and I remarked that she had lost her comb, and that her white dress was much disordered; on the next evening we went to the theatre; my sister bought the tickets; in the following week, my sister Sarah came down to Cheltenham, and questioned me as to the conduct of my other sister; I did not satisfy her on any point; I told her that my sister had been to Berkeley Castle; as far as I could observe the conduct of the plaintiff towards his wife, was of the most affectionate character; whilst at Cheltenham she appeared to me quite estranged from him, although she still continued her fondness for her children.

Cross-examined by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL: The first time we met the Colonel was in the beginning of May or, on the last day of April; my sister then pointed him out to me. On the second occasion, we saw him whilst walking on the foot-path in a field near the the Castle; the foot-path was as common one, this field was separated from the next one by a gate; my sister clambered over the gate before Colonel Berkeley came up and I was at the time about to follow her. This was the first time, as far as I know, that my sister met the defendant, and she then promised to meet him at eight o'clock in the evening in the church-yard at the back of the Castle. After the meeting on Thursday, we had no regular meeting by appointment at Berkeley. My sister and I were in the habit of walking out alone almost every evening; I never called at Berkely Castle myself but once, when I took a note from my sister; I also took a *bun*, but certainly not a doll dressed up in the Colonel's livery; I went to the Castle disguised in a servant's dress; I believe that a copy of verses accompanied the *bun*; I remember my sister having gone to the Castle with a doll; she was attired as a servant, and the doll dressed in the Colonel's livery. My sister and we did on one occasion go out disguised as servants; I do not, however, remember that any boys followed us through the village; on our return home, we were admitted by the servant; I left Berkeley on Valentine's Day and did not send a Valentine to any person on that day; when I accompanied my sister to meet the defendant at Cheltenham, she desired me to return home, and say that she had remained out with a Mrs. May.

Re-examined by Mr. SCARLETT: It was in consequence of directions from my sister, that I went to the Colonel's as a servant; I gave the note containing the verses to his housekeeper, Mrs. Reynold; my sister sent the *bun* because there was at that time a lady of the name of Bun residing with Col. Berkeley [a laugh], and the copy of verses related to this lady,

In answer to the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, the witness said, that she perceived the alteration in her sister's manner towards the husband to take place after their visits to Berkeley Castle.

Mr, John Adamson examined by Mr. GURNEY: The defendant, Col. Berkeley, occupied the first floor in my house in Cheltenham; he paid me no regular rent, but made me a present on leaving Cheltenham; my house is situate in Bath-street; and the back entrance is in Wellington place; my house is a well-conducted house [a laugh]; Col. Berkely used to perform at the Theatre at that time.

This was the case for the plaintiff.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL asked whether, in the opinion of his Lordship, there was sufficient evidence to go to a Jury?

His LORDSHIP answered in the affirmative.

The SOLICITOR-GENARAL then observed, that this was one of those cases so nearly on the balance; that the Judge could not take on himself the responsibility of saying that no case had been made out. It was, therefore, for the Jury to decide whether the evidence which they had heard was satisfactory or not—they had two points to consider. If they decided for him in the first, they need not enter into the consideration of the second; but would discharge their duty by finding their verdict for the defendant. He put it to them, whether there was sufficient proof of criminality on the part of the defendant, or whether it did not fall extremely short of the crime which the plaintiff was bound to prove. True it was that there had been foolish assignations between two individuals, but certainly the evidence went no further. Indeed, when he heard his Learned Friends not confining themselves to one fact, but seeking, by the introduction of a second, to make out a case, he confessed that it brought to his mind a conviction of the weakness of the evidence which they meant to adduce.—But, even supposing the Jury believed a criminal connection to have taken place, what did this woman's conduct appear to be? Hers was not the case of a female whose virtue was gradually undermined; no, at the very first meeting she made an assignation with the Colonel to meet him at eight o'clock the same evening; and, if the Learned Gentleman wanted proof that this Lady was not pure, he would find it in the fact, that her younger sister was made the partner of her assignation. If she possessed the least particle of virtue or of chastity, would she have allowed this young girl to be mixed up with her amours, and a partaker of her guilt? How stood her conduct? Here was one sister clambering over a gate, whilst the other sister remained by the side of it; up comes Colonel Berkeley, and on the instant an assignation is made. The conclusion to be drawn from such conduct obviously must be, that Mrs. Dauncey required but very little pressing to induce her to go to the Castle. Would a virtuous woman have done so? It appeared that she had not even the decency to alter or compose her dress, after her retirement with the Colonel to a private room, before she returned to the presence of her sister. Must not the Jury, therefore, infer, that she brought with her a levity of character which made her as much the seducer as the seduced? The Learned Counsel, after remarking with some severity upon the conduct of Mrs. Dauncey and her sister, called upon the Jury to give very little damages, if they gave any. Was the conduct of the plaintiff himself quite free from blame? Would he not have consulted his wife's safety and his own happiness more, if he had brought her with him to London when he himself came there, and not have planted her at the gate of the castle of this formidable enchanter? If the Jury did not take this into their consideration, they would at once break down the barriers between virtue and vice; they would equalise them both; and in fine, they would make husbands less solicitous for the honour of their wives, and wives for themselves less virtuous.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE summed up the evidence. He considered the conduct of the plaintiff's wife highly culpable; it was, however, clear that, up to the period of her connection with Col. Berkeley, she was the source of great comfort to her husband. It was for the Jury, after taking all the circumstances of the case into their consideration to decide upon the amount of damages the plaintiff was entitled to receive.

The Jury retired at 20 minutes to five o'clock and after absence of five minutes came into Court; and the Foreman, in a very emphatic manner, announced the verdict to be for the Plaintiff—Damages; One Thousand Pounds.

DUKE OF YORK.—Nearly twenty years ago, General England, now deceased, was commander of the garrison of Plymouth. He was a very tall man, and proportionably broad, with no little abdominal protuberance; in short, one of the largest of the male species. I was told by his Aide-de-Camp, that on his introduction to the Duke of York being over, (on his return from some command abroad,) as soon as he turned his back, and was out of hearing, his Royal Highness said, in a low tone, to an officer near him, "England! *Great Britain*, by G—!" —*New Monthly Magazine.*

Languages—There are said to be 3,664 languages in use in the world.

DISCOVERY SHIPS.

The Russian ships of war Moller, Captain Stanjykowitch, and Seniavin Captain Litke, arrived lately at Portsmouth. These ships, as well as being destined to visit and convey supplies to the Russian settlements, are intended also to make a more accurate survey of the coasts of the Russian empire on the Pacific Ocean, and for discovery in the southern part of that great ocean. To Captain Stanjykowitch is assigned the task of surveying the North-west coast of America and Aleutian Islands; and to Captain Litke, the entire Eastern coast of Asia, as far as may be found practicable. Both ships are provided with physicians, and draftsmen.

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